

JOSEPH HART
AND HIS
DESCENDANTS

H. F. Andrews

Empire, Iowa

Complements of the Ediston Compiler
Master Groves, Nov. 2, 1905



REV. C. C. HART.

JOSEPH HART
AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

EDITED BY
REV. C. C. HART,
AND DEDICATED TO THE TRIBE.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
R. P. STURLEY & CO., PRINTERS,
1901

PREFACE.

Three and a half years ago my brother, James H. Hart, and other relatives, suggested to me the duty of preparing, for the use of our relatives, a history of my father, JOSEPH HART, and his descendants. The little volume here presented is not the work of one person, but of many. It lays no claim to literary ability; nor does it seek to display heroes, or millionaires, but to show how the life of this humble, modest, Christian man and his descendants, illustrates: First, God's faithfulness to his covenant. "I will establish my covenant between me and thee and thy seed after thee in their generation, for an everlasting covenant, to be a God unto thee and to thy seed after thee." Gen. 17:7. Secondly: God's providential care over his people. "I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." Ps. 37:25. And hence, a history of God's people should be preserved. "The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance." Ps. 112:6.

For convenience the work is divided into six chapters.

CHAPTER I. The ancestry—so far as known—of JOSEPH HART, the birth of his eleven children, his emigration to, and death, in Indiana.

CHAPTER II. Edward and Elizabeth (Hood) Hart, and his descendants (p. 18).

CHAPTER III. Thomas and Elizabeth (Duncan) Hart, and their descendants (p. 32).

CHAPTER IV. Gideon B. and Hetty A. (Taylor) Hart, and Elizabeth Hart, and their descendants (p. 53).

CHAPTER V. Joseph, Jr.—Silas—Elizabeth—Samuel—James Harvey and their descendants (p. 71).

CHAPTER VI. (p. 80). The Preachers. These are given in the order of their ministerial seniority. Rev. Jacob D. Hart, great-great-grandson of the Patriarch, pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Petersburg, Va., is said to be a man of talents and more than ordinary zeal and usefulness in the ministry. After various applications, I have failed to secure from him an article for this work.

C. C. HART, EDITOR.

WEBSTER GROVES, MO., January, 1901.

CHAPTER I.

About the year 1735 a Mr. Hart and his wife, both Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, started from Wales to emigrate to America. They left their native land on account of persecution directed especially against Presbyterians and Covenanters, and sought a home in the American Colonies, that they might worship God without molestation.

The vessel on which they sailed was more than four months on the voyage, and during this period of time the husband died and the widow gave birth to a son, whom she named Thomas. The widow and child landed at Bordentown, N. J., where the mother brought up her son till he reached the age of manhood. Nothing more is known by us of the mother.

The son, Thomas Hart, married Mrs. Nancy Butler, nee Miss Nancy Stout, a native of Scotland, also a Presbyterian, but had no children by her first husband. Mrs. Butler had two brothers, John and St. Ledger Stout. These four, Mr. Hart and his wife and her two brothers, moved from Bordentown, N. J., to Loudon County, Virginia, where, on June 16, 1761, a son was born to Thomas and Nancy Hart, whom they named Joseph, and who became the patriarch of the family. He was the only child of his mother, as she died while Joseph was yet in his infancy. After the death of the mother the father placed Joseph under the care of a kind Christian neighbor, with whom he lived until he was sixteen years old. When ten or eleven years of age, Joseph became a Christian, and this gave character and was the keynote to all his future history. The father, Thomas Hart, married a second wife. To this union two sons, Isaac and Alexander, and one daughter, Jane, were born. Isaac, a farmer, married, lived and died in Monroe County, Tennessee. Nothing is known by us of his family.

Alexander married and moved to Georgia, where he became a successful cotton planter, and brought up a numerous family. But little is known of them, except that they are scattered throughout the West and Southwestern States. Jane and her marriage will be noticed further on.

In the early part of 1777 the foster father of Joseph Hart was drafted into the Army of the Revolution from Loudon County, Virginia. Joseph said to him: "You have a family, and should you be killed, your family will have no protector. You took care of me in my childhood; I will now be your substitute in the army, for I have no one dependent on me."

Record and Pension Office,
War Department,
Washington, Oct. 11, 1895.

The records of this office show that Joseph Hart served in Captain Holcomb's company of the Fourth Virginia regiment, commanded by Colonel Thomas Elliot, and also in Captain Thomas Ridley's company of the Virginia regiment, commanded by Colonel Robert Lawson, Revolutionary War. His name is first borne on the rolls of the Fourth Virginia regiment for April, 1777, and it appears also on subsequent rolls to February, 1778, when he is reported "Discharged, Feb. 16, 1778." Neither the date nor the term of his enlistment is shown by the record.

By authority of the Secretary of War.

F. C. AINSWORTH,

Col. U. S. Army, Chief of Office.

*while
guarding
the bridge
on Broad
street near
the prison.*

Soon after his enlistment, April, 1777, his regiment was ordered to South Carolina. In September following, Captain Holcomb's company was engaged in a moonlight battle with some British and Tories, near Guilford Courthouse S. C. In this battle Captain Holcomb and several of his officers were killed; also many of the privates were either killed or wounded, and the muster roll of the company was lost. And this fact accounts for Joseph Hart's appearing in Captain Ridley's company, commanded by Colonel Lawson.

Joseph Hart was wounded in the right hip by a musket ball. After the battle he was placed on a horse and taken to a barn, two miles distant, to which place several other wounded soldiers were taken, where he lay until morning. He wore buckskin breeches, and when the surgeon came to examine him, he found the right leg of this garment so stiff with blood that it could not be removed until it was cut from top to bottom. The wound was found to be of such a nature as to disable him for further military service. The ball had lodged deep in the groin and was not extracted; and hence he carried British lead in his body to

his grave. He was never afterwards able to do a day's hard labor, but was a very industrious man, even up to old age. After his discharge he returned to his home in Virginia. When nineteen years of age he left Loudon County and went to Tygert's Valley, in Greene County, Virginia. Here we lose sight of the foster father, to whom he owed much for his Christian kindness to him in his infancy and youth, but whose name is unknown to us. Joseph's Christian principles led him to regard human slavery as a wrong to his fellow-man, and therefore a sin against God, and this is assigned as a principal reason for leaving Loudon, where slavery existed, to seek a home in Greene County. But in Tygert's Valley there was much fertile unoccupied land which attracted the attention of slave-holding tobacco planters. On the influx of slave-holders, Joseph left Tygert's Valley and moved to Washington County, Virginia. Here in 1788, at the age of twenty-seven, he was married to Miss Nancy Shanklin, of whose history we have not been able to learn. Here their first son, Edward, was born in 1789. But the fertile lands of Washington County drew the slave-holding planters to this part of Virginia. With the hope that the colony of Tennessee would become a free state, Mr. Hart made a journey to Blount County, Tennessee. Being pleased with the country, he returned to Virginia, and in the spring of 1790, with his wife, infant son and his half sister—Jane Hart—moved to Blount County, Tennessee. The Cherokee and Creek Indians had been removed to Georgia, but a few would return to their old haunts, steal horses and kill any white people exposed to their raids. To protect themselves, Mr. Hart and Arthur Greer united with other pioneer settlers in building a blockhouse and fort—known as "Old Fort McTeer"—a part of which is still to be seen, and is within the corporate limits of Maryville. The family lived in the fort four or five years. During this time Mr. Hart bought 320 acres of land, three and a half miles northeast of the fort, where he cleared land and built the first two-story frame house in Blount County. The house was located near the "Big Spring," and a part of it is still standing—1900—and has ever since been occupied by some member of the Hart family. Here he planted an apple orchard, some of which was bearing fruit one hundred years after planting. When it was considered safe from Indian raids, the family moved into their home and there continued to reside until September, 1821. In 1797, soon after moving into their new home, Arthur Greer and Jane Hart were married at the home of the bride's brother. Mr. Greer and his wife lived many years

in Blount county, where they reared a numerous family, many of whom are still living—1900—in Blount and Knox Counties, a noble race of Presbyterians of Scotch-Irish descent.

Though converted in early youth, Joseph Hart did not make a public profession of religion until about the year 1796, when, under the ministry of Rev. Gideon Blackburn, he and his wife united with New Providence Presbyterian Church. Soon after he was made an elder in the church and Clerk of Session. He often "set the tune" and led the singing in the church, and for want of hymn books he read and sang two lines at a time. He also took a deep interest in the education of young men for the ministry, a work begun here by Rev. Isaac Anderson, D. D., pastor of New Providence Church, which developed into Maryville. *will*
Walden ~~also took a deep interest in the education of young men for the~~

In 1807, after a short illness, the mother died, leaving the father with five sons and one daughter, viz: Edward, born in Washington County, Virginia, 1789; Thomas, born in the fort, 1791; Joseph, Jr., born in the fort, 1793; Silas, born in the farm home, 1796; Gideon Blackburn, born on the farm, 1798; Elizabeth, born in the farm home, 1802.

In 1809 Joseph Hart was married to Miss Mary Means, of Blount County, a maiden lady, thirty-two years of age, whose parents left the north of Ireland about the year 1780 to escape persecution, they being Presbyterians, and settled in East Tennessee. To this union were born five sons, viz: William, born in 1810; Samuel, born Feb. 17, 1813; James Harvey, born Sept. 21, 1815; Isaac Anderson, born in 1817, and deceased when about sixteen months old; Charles Coffin, born March 29, 1820. These were all born in the family home in Blount County, Tennessee. Thus we see that the subject of this sketch was the father of ten sons and one daughter. A remarkable fact in the history of the family may be mentioned here, viz: The second son, Thomas Hart, was the father of ten daughters and one son.

Mr. Hart was a teacher as well as farmer. He taught the first school in Blount County. The school-house stood on land afterwards owned by David Eagleton, about two miles from Maryville. He also owned the first four-horse team known in the county. After the country began to be settled, and there was no longer danger from the Indians, and for the want of a home market, this enterprising pioneer started his four-horse team to carrying country produce into the gold-mining region of Georgia. There the merchants would receive his produce and load his wagon with cotton for Baltimore. At Baltimore he was loaded with goods for the merchants of Maryville and Knoxville, the

round trip occupying about three months. This team, with six horses, was often sent for salt to the salt works on Goose Creek in Virginia, about 80 miles from Maryville. Though never able, on account of his lame hip, to do such work himself, yet he found willing substitutes in his older sons—one of whom says "he was always in the saddle." About the year 1818, while Mr. Hart was having a vicious horse shod, the horse jumped on him, injuring his right shoulder, so that he was never afterwards able to put on or take off his coat without help. This horse belonged to his sister, Mrs. Arthur Greer. During the twenty-six years that Mr. Hart lived on his farm near Maryville there was no occasion for calling a physician except twice, once to see one of the boys who was suffering with "white swelling," and again on account of the injured shoulder of the father.

Tennessee having become a slave State, Mr. Hart determined to seek a home beyond the reach of that institution. In the spring of 1820 his son, Gideon Blackburn, went to Indiana, visiting Vincennes, Terre Haute and the central part of the State, and finally proposed Bartholomew County, Indiana, as the future home of the family. About the middle of September, 1821, the family was prepared for the great event—to emigrate to a new country. They had said good-bye to the old home, to old and familiar scenes, to old neighbors, to the old church, and to the dear old pastor. Neighbors and friends came to see them start. The company consisted of the father, the mother, Silas and Elizabeth of the first family, the four boys of the second family, and Robert McClure, a young man hired for the occasion. They were provided with two wagons, each with two horses, and an extra horse with saddle (which the father rode), a large tent and two cows, which answered the twofold purpose of furnishing milk for the journey and a supply of that much needed article in their new home. The first evening the tent was pitched by Will's Creek, seven miles from the starting place. Supper being ended, the stock cared for, a chapter in the Bible was read, prayer was offered and the pilgrims took their first night's rest in the wilderness. The next morning before daylight William Trotter, a young farmer, a leader of the singing in New Providence Church, accompanied by his brother, Isaac, came to the camp on horseback. William Trotter was engaged to be married to Elizabeth Hart, and had promised to go to Indiana the next spring, to be married there. But after consultation it was agreed that Silas and his sister should return with the Trotter brothers to Dr. Anderson's, where the marriage took place that morn-

ing; Silas overtook the family at the next camping place. The journey occupied about four weeks. And when the tent was pitched on Saturday it remained so until Monday morning, religious service being held in the tent on the Sabbath.

Gideon Blackburn, being in the region of Vincennes, and having learned that the family was moving, followed the military road opened by Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Northwest Territory, from Vincennes to the Tobacco landing on the Ohio River, near Leavenworth, Ind., and met the family in Kentucky in the region of Cumberland Gap, and accompanied them to their destination, near Clifty Creek, five miles east of Columbus, Bartholomew County, Indiana, which they reached on the 8th day of October, 1820, the journey having occupied nearly four weeks.

At that time the government would not sell less than one-quarter section—160 acres—of land, and that at \$2 per acre. But by paying \$160, the purchaser could get a certificate of entry and have five years in which to pay the remainder, and no taxes could be collected during these five years. At the end of the five years the balance was paid and the government issued a patent for the land. This pioneer father, having selected a quarter section, sent his son Gideon with \$160 in silver to the land office at Jeffersonville, Ind., 100 miles distant, and entered the land according to law. Silas, Gideon and McClure cut the logs for a cabin, rived the boards for the roof, split and hewed the puncheons for the floor. Mr. Elijah Sloan, an enterprising neighbor, with his oxen, hauled the timbers to the building spot. The neighbors came together and built the cabin and put on the roof in one day. The next day they laid the puncheon floor, built the chimney, the window and door were put in place, and the family moved into their Western home. Such was the good will of the neighbors that this work was done with dispatch and without money.

The cabin was 16x18 feet, had the ubiquitous outdoor "mud and stick chimney," one window and one door. The window had nine 8x10 lights, two sash. There was no sawed lumber except the sash and window frame, and these were brought from Tennessee. No nails were used except a few made by a blacksmith in Tennessee and brought with the family. These were used in making the door, the hinges and fastening of which were made of hickory. From the time of arrival to the moving into the cabin (about six weeks) the family lived in the tent and the wagons. The three men—Silas, Gideon and McClure—dug a well, built a stable, cleared and fenced twelve acres of land and

had it ready by May 1st for planting corn, flax and potatoes. Early in May, 1822, Silas and McClure, with one of the wagons and two horses, returned to Blount County, Tennessee.

There was an abundance of wild game in the region of the new home, such as deer, foxes, raccoons, opossums, squirrels, turkeys, quails and pheasants. Wolves, bears and panthers were occasionally seen. The creeks and rivers abounded with fish. The father, however, was so much opposed to hunting, because it encouraged an idle, shiftless manner of life, that he would not have a gun about the house. In this cabin a chapter of the Bible was read, a hymn was sung and prayer offered morning and evening. In the absence of the father the mother conducted this service.

Here by the blazing fire of beech and hickory in the winter evenings, and in less cold weather by the light made by the dry bark of the great poplar trees, the mother spun flax on the "little wheel" or engaged in knitting; while the father and the boys committed to memory the questions and answers of the Shorter Catechism. Many chapters of the Bible were also committed to memory. After these tasks were done—though they were not tasks, but always a pleasant pastime—the boys would engage in some simple play, while the father would sing hymns from memory, such as "How Firm a Foundation, Ye Saints of the Lord," "When I Can Read My Title Clear," "There Is a Fountain Filled With Blood," "Awaked by Sinai's Awful Sound," "Am I a Soldier of the Cross," "There Is a Land of Pure Delight," and many others. Once a week the Cincinnati Journal, a secular and religious paper, was read by one of the boys, the others giving strict attention. Once in two weeks a grist of corn (two and a half bushels) was shelled, to be taken to mill on horseback the next day. In this cabin the preacher was often entertained, notably Rev. John M. Dickey. On these occasions the boys were examined as to their knowledge of the catechism. This cabin was also the only preaching place in the neighborhood for several years. A traveling preacher would arrive, the neighbors were notified. All would leave their work, come to this humble dwelling and hear a sermon.

As to food and clothing, these were of the simplest kind. The clothing was made almost wholly of wool and flax. Each family kept a few sheep and raised a "patch" of flax each year. These articles were spun, woven and made into garments at home or by exchanging work with some neighbor. The father made the shoes for the family, both shoes for each person being made on

the same last. Hats for summer were made of rye straw or splits from the buckeye tree. Corn bread, mush and milk and vegetables, with a limited amount of hog meat, supplemented with eggs, fowls, fish and wild game caught in traps, constituted almost the entire food. Tea and coffee were almost unknown. Some buckwheat was raised and ground in the corn mill. For the first five years there was but little wheat raised, as there were no mills for making flour. There was no fruit until it could be grown from seed brought from the old home. In the spring a supply of sugar was made from the sap of the sugar maple, which grew abundantly in that region.

The following note is from the history of Bartholomew County: "On the third day of July, 1824, the Presbyterian church of Columbus was organized, consisting of seventeen members. Joseph Hart and his wife, Mary Hart, are the first names on the roll. Mr. Hart was made Ruling Elder, and for many years was the only Ruling Elder, and was Clerk of the Session until the time of his death. Presbyterianism and Christianity in this community owe a great deal to this godly man."

In those days whisky was cheap, 18¾ cents per gallon, or six gallons for a dollar; and was used at all neighborhood gatherings, such as log-rollings, house or barn raisings, harvestings, corn huskings, and sometimes at weddings. This pioneer, seeing the evils of this custom, determined to abolish it from his premises. In the spring of 1825 a half-day's log rolling was to be done and the neighbors were to be invited. The messenger was directed to say to each one: "There will be no whisky, but father says he will try to treat you well." All came. About the middle of the afternoon the mother sent to the field a pot of hot coffee, milk, sugar, tincups and pewter spoons; also a large tray of hot corn pone. The father said: "Come, men, let's have some refreshments." All, seated on logs, partook of this substitute for whisky, and all seemed well pleased. The work was done before sunset, and the men were called to supper. After which they voted it the best log rolling of the season. Thus, quietly and without the neighbors knowing it, a most important temperance reform was happily inaugurated, and in a few years no whisky was seen at any neighborhood gatherings. This pioneer served several years as magistrate. In those days the magistrates of the county met twice each month and held County Court. Much of the judicial business of the county was transacted at these meetings. Mr. Hart taught school both winter and summer, but mostly in the summer. The text books used in these pioneer

schools were "Noah Webster's Elementary Spelling Book," "Introduction to the English Reader," the New Testament and "Pike's" or "Smiley's Arithmetic." The only classes formed were in spelling. Those who could spell words only in one or two syllables were drawn up in line and exercised in spelling "for head" just before the noon recess. All others went through a similar exercise before dismissal in the afternoon. The readers, one at a time, read to the master several lessons each day. Those studying arithmetic seldom did any other work, except to spell and write. Writing was done with quill pens, made by the master, each scholar furnishing his own quills. All scholars were required to study aloud, and this constituted a loud school. And a loud school it was. In the spring of 1826 Mr. Hart organized in his neighborhood the first Sabbath School in the county. The exercises of this school consisted of reading the Scriptures, singing a hymn, prayer and reciting verses of Scripture committed to memory during the week; some reciting from twenty-five to fifty verses each Sabbath. He also engaged occasionally in work for the American Bible Society. There are Bibles in Bartholomew County to this day furnished by this pioneer gospel worker.

On the afternoon of June 6, 1826, a dark cloud overshadowed this Christian household. The father was teaching in the neighborhood school house; the three younger boys were in school. Mrs. Sloan, a Christian neighbor, was spending the afternoon with the mother. A boy came to the school house, and looking in, exclaimed: "William is drowned!" The father and two of the boys hastened to the creek, half a mile distant; the other was sent home to break the sad news to the mother, who was then preparing supper. The message was conveyed to her in a whisper. She turned to Mrs. Sloan and said: "My son is drowned." And kneeling by a chair that mother poured forth a full heart to Him who alone is a present help in trouble. After inquiring about the sad affair, she went on with her work, ate supper and calmly waited until the lifeless body of her first born was brought home. There was no outburst of lamentation, but a quiet resignation to the will of her heavenly Father. The burial took place the next day, the first laid in Sand Hill graveyard, for up to this time the neighbors had buried their dead on their own land. For more than a year nothing unusual occurred in the uneventful history of this humble pioneer family. ✕ 1827

About the first of September, 1827, the mother was attacked with bilious fever. Dr. Kiser was sent for, the first time a physi-

cian was called to this home. Some of the ladies of the church in Columbus came on horseback to show their sympathy and render such help as they could. The ever-ready and faithful Mrs. Sloan was with her during the night of the 10th of September, but went home at daybreak to prepare breakfast for her own family. At the rising of the sun, Sept. 11, 1827, the mother gave a parting message to each of her children. The father, in a clear voice, sang—

“Jesus can make a dying bed .
Feel soft as downy pillows are;
While upon His breast I lean my head
And breathe my life out sweetly there,”

And good Mary Hart was not, for the Lord had taken her. Then followed a simple breakfast and family worship. The day following she was laid in Sand Hill graveyard by the side of her son. The two older boys went to live with two families in the neighborhood during the coming winter. The father and the younger son made their home with Gideon B. Hart, who had married and was living on a farm one mile northwest of the home place. And the dear little cabin home, that had sheltered us for six happy years, passed into the hands of strangers.

In March, 1828, James Harvey was apprenticed to John B. Abbot, of Columbus, to learn the tailor's trade. Here he served six years. In May, 1828, the father and his son Samuel made a journey to Columbia, Maurey County, Tennessee, where Joseph Hart, Jr., was then residing. To prepare for this journey a one-horse Jersey wagon was bought. The women of the church spun and wove the cloth, and then came together at the house of Gideon B. Hart and made a suit of clothes for each and a Scotch plaid coat for the father, which had a belt and velvet collar. So stylish a cloak had not been seen in the neighborhood before. This journey occupied two weeks, and was the only journey the father ever made with a wheeled vehicle. The father remained in Tennessee two years, engaged in teaching the greater part of the time, and then returned on horseback and made his home with his son Gideon the remainder of his life.

After his return from Tennessee in 1830, Congressman William Herod visited this Revolutionary soldier to induce him to apply for a pension. But he said “No; I did not go into the army for money, and I served only a short time.” The lawyer replied, “But you were wounded in the service and partially dis-

abled for life." "True, but I did very little service for the country. The government is now in debt, and I cannot ask for money." The subject was then dropped, though renewed several times, but always with the same result.

After his return from Tennessee, Mr. Hart taught school several summers, either in his own neighborhood or in the Haw patch. In February, 1836, he sent his youngest son, a lad of sixteen, to Salem, Washington County, sixty miles from home, to learn a trade. In the following May the father went to Salem and apprenticed his son to David T. Weir to learn the cabinet-maker's trade. The papers of indenture were carefully drawn by the father, binding the lad to four years' faithful service. They were signed by the father and Mr. Weir, and then recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds and indentures. The father then returned home.

William Trotter, his son-in-law, having moved to Walnut Ridge, ten miles north of Salem, Mr. Hart visited his daughter in the spring of 1837 and taught school in their neighborhood. This was the last school he ever taught. He spent the fall and winter at home, and returned to Walnut Ridge, Washington County, in the spring of 1838, expecting to teach again; but a suitable house could not be procured. In a letter written to his sons in Tennessee, from Walnut Ridge, he expresses great distress of heart on account of the strife and division in the Presbyterian church into Old School and New School, claiming that the division was unnecessary and a violation of the constitution of the church. He became a decided New School man, but always was charitable to the opposite party. His return from Washington County, June, 1838, was the last journey he made on horseback, his favorite mode of traveling. A considerable portion of his time in past years he spent in work for the American Bible Society.

As to his person, Mr. Hart was five feet, eight inches in height, weight about 130 pounds. He was always neat in his person and dress. Never had a pair of boots, never wore suspenders; wore a low hat with broad rim. His letters, written to his children from 1825 to 1838, were very lengthy, correct in spelling and grammar, clear and concise in composition, while the handwriting is a marvel. The paper used was large and unruled, yet the lines are as straight as if written on ruled paper, the letters well formed, every "i" is dotted and every "t" crossed. Postage, twenty five cents.

In September, 1839, he was stricken with paralysis in his right side, from which he never fully recovered. About a year later he had a second stroke of paralysis, which rendered him almost helpless. After this he never left his room; and for six months before his death could not lie down on account of a dropsical affection. During this time his granddaughter, now Mrs. Mary E. Braden, of St. Louis, Mo., was his most faithful, efficient and affectionate attendant, administering to his wants during the day. At night his son Gideon was his nurse. Here let it be recorded that during all the years that this father made his home in the family of his son Gideon, Hetty, the good and faithful wife of Gideon, was ever and always a most kind and affectionate daughter to her father-in-law; anticipating his wants and always ready to make any sacrifice for his comfort. During all the time of his helplessness he manifested the greatest cheerfulness and patience, with unabated trust in his heavenly Father; often repeating the hymn, "How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord, is laid for your faith in His excellent word;" or, "There Is a Fountain Filled with Blood," and many others; also many passages of Scripture committed to memory in his youth.

The writer of these lines visited him five weeks before his death, and at the final leavetaking the father said: "My son, I shall live but a short time. When you hear of my death do not put on any outward sign of mourning; it will be a time of great joy to me." On the morning of June 20, 1841, he passed into the presence of his Lord whom, not having seen, he loved. Thus ended the earthly life of this remarkable pioneer and patriarch, at the age of eighty years and three days. Remarkable in that he was converted in his early youth; remarkable in that he volunteered to take the place of his foster father, who had been drafted into the army; remarkable in that, although he had been wounded and thereby partially disabled for life, yet he refused to apply for a pension; remarkable as a pioneer teacher, as a temperance reformer, as a Sabbath School and Bible Society worker; remarkable for his cheerfulness, enterprise and industry, notwithstanding his infirmities; remarkable, above all else, for his simplicity of life, integrity and uprightness in dealing with his fellow-men, and in his modest Christian life. He lived the Golden Rule. And for more than fifty years he truly walked with God. His life was a manifest illustration of God's faithfulness to His covenant with Abraham, viz: "And I will establish my covenant between me and thee, and thy seed after thee in their

generations, for an everlasting covenant, to be a God unto thee and thy seed after thee." (Gen. 17: 7.)

The writer has seen and baptized one in the sixth generation of this patriarch, and knows personally more than one hundred of his descendants. He has also, by correspondence, some knowledge of about five hundred others. Of this number, at least two hundred are, or were when living, Christians. Many of them are active in the Lord's service, and a very large majority are members of the Presbyterian church. Ten are preachers, many are ruling elders, superintendents of Sabbath Schools and other officers of the church.

"Let the righteous be had in everlasting remembrance."

The above sketch was compiled—1899—by James Harvey and Charles C. Hart, the only surviving sons of Joseph Hart.

CHAPTER II.

EDWARD AND ELIZABETH (HOOD) HART AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

Edward, the first child of Joseph and Nancy Shanklin Hart, was born in Washington County, Virginia, Sept. 14, 1788; died Oct. 24, 1858, aged 70 years.

In 1791 his parents emigrated to Blount County, East Tennessee. His early education was limited only by his opportunities. When one considers the wonderful beauty of East Tennessee, with its great natural resources, it is not strange that the sturdy and loyal people who first settled here should have been willing to endure any hardship in order to establish homes in this mountainous begirt land. Such surroundings never could tend to weaken the character of these people and, indeed, it almost seems that the strength of these hills must have imparted to them a certain strength of character. Here Edward Hart spent all his days except his early infancy. His boyhood was full of thrilling adventure, for at that time this country was subject to frequent raids by Indians, so that Edward spent many a day in the fort, or old blockhouse, known as Fort McTeer, where the early pioneers sought refuge from the Indians. One of Maryville's most desirable residence streets runs directly through the former site of this old fort. When a youth Edward became an expert in driving a four and also a six-horse team from the saddle, using only one line. He made frequent trips with country produce from Blount County to Georgia, with cotton from Georgia to Baltimore, and with goods from Baltimore to merchants at Knoxville and Maryville. The round trip occupied about three months. He also hauled salt from the salt works in Virginia, a distance of eighty miles. In speaking of his early life, he said: "I was always in the saddle."

February 22, 1814, Edward was married to Miss Elizabeth Hood, daughter of Nathaniel Hood, one of East Tennessee's

staunch pioneers. Elizabeth Hood was born Jan. 27, 1796; died Nov. 9, 1849, aged 53 years. She was eighteen and her husband twenty-five at the time of their marriage. In those days the custom of showering the happy couple with rice had not come into vogue, possibly for the very good reason that rice was too expensive an article, or was not to be had at any price. Good wishes, however, were not lacking, and it seems that salt was the medium through which they were conveyed at that time; for upon entering the new home, which stood only a few hundred yards from Edward Hart's boyhood home, the customary pile of salt was found on the hearthstone. In this same home they spent the remainder of their days and reared their family of twelve children, all but two of whom reached the years of maturity. Their names are as follows: Nancy Shanklin, born Dec. 14, 1814; Joseph, July 21, 1816; Margaret Maria, May 14, 1818; Abigail, March 13, 1820; Nathaniel, Dec. 1, 1820; John, May 8, 1823; Thomas, Aug. 28, 1825; Elizabeth, Dec. 1, 1827; James Harvey, April 29, 1830, died Sept. 14, 1831; Hetty Ann, July 12, 1832; Samuel Blackburn, Jan. 6, 1835; Annis Isabella, Jan. 19, 1837, died at the age of three years.

Edward Hart united with the New Providence Presbyterian Church July 26, 1826, under the pastorate of Rev. Isaac Anderson, D. D. In May, 1827, his wife united with the same church. Their children were all baptized by Dr. Anderson. New Providence church at that time had 800 members.

Nancy Shanklin Hart, at the age of nineteen, united with New Providence Church, and on April 7, 1836, was married to a Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. George Anderson Mathes. After their marriage Mr. Mathes preached and taught several years in Asheville, N. C. His next pastorate was at Rogersville, Tenn., where he remained until his death, which occurred March 30, 1846. He was a scholarly, able and successful minister. They had four children, two of whom died in infancy. After the death of Mr. Mathes the mother, with the remaining two children, returned to her father's. Her daughter, Mary Jane Mathes, married Mr. James Chandler. Their only child died. Mr. Chandler and his wife moved to Clarksville, Ark., where they both died.

Maggie Mathes married Mr. Samuel Foster, of Knox county. They moved to Middle Tennessee. Two daughters were born to them, Pearl and Irene Evella. The parents both died in 1880, and the children came to Maryville to reside with their uncle, Mr. Blackburn Ross. Pearl Foster married Mr. Henry Rankin, of Mossy Creek, Tenn. They have one child, Myrtle, born in

1894. Irene Evella Foster still (1898) lives with her uncle and is in school at Maryville.

April 9, 1850, Mrs. Nancy Shanklin (Hart) Mathes was married to Mr. William Ross, who was a native of North Carolina, but came to Knox County. They lived on a farm near Knoxville twelve years, and then moved to Louisville, Blount County. During the Civil War he was drafted into the Confederate Army and held for several years as a shoemaker. For thirty years he was an elder in Spring Place Presbyterian Church in Knox County, but died in Louisville, Blount County, Oct. 2, 1867. They had four children, Rowena, Gaines Blackburn, Hetty, Flora Alice. The latter died at Louisville, East Tennessee, at the age of six years. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Ross moved to Maryville, where she died June 18, 1874. Rowena Ross married John Parker. They live near Manchester, Tenn., and have no children. Gaines Blackburn Ross is a successful merchant in Maryville, a self-educated man, and deserves the prosperity he enjoys. He is a member of New Providence Church. He was married July 5, 1877, to Miss Nannie P. Malcolm. To them four sons were born; William, John, Samuel and Charles. The three younger died in infancy.

Hetty Ross married Mr. John Lambert, of Middle Tennessee. They have six children; William, Robert, Samuel, Dora, Josie and Grace. They moved to East Tennessee, where Mr. Lambert died.

In 1890 Mrs. Lambert married Mr. Mark Simpson, of Maryville, Blount County, and was elected elder in the church in that place in 1897, and in 1898 Mrs. Simpson and her children returned to Millsboro, Middle Tennessee, where her sons are engaged in farming.

Joseph Hart, the only living member of Edward Hart's family (1900), was born July 21, 1816. At the age of seventeen he united with New Providence church. In early manhood he was elected an elder, and in 1843 was made Clerk of the Session. He was a cabinet-maker and carpenter, a skillful mechanic, and wrought at his trade for many years and was successful in his business. When about forty years of age he moved to Louisville, Blount county, and was elected elder in the church in that place. He afterwards moved to Knox County, and for many years has been an elder in the Erin Presbyterian Church, Bearden Post Office. He has led a remarkably active life, and is still (1900), at the age of 83, quite active, though partially blind. At the age of twenty-five he was married to Miss Jane Johnson.

They reared a family of six children; Emily Elizabeth, William, Susan Matilda, Mary Wright, John Craig and Ellen. Emily Elizabeth married Mr. Benjamin M. Robertson, a railroad engineer. They made their home in Cleveland, Tenn. They have no children. After his death, 1890, the widow returned to her father's home, near Ebenezer Post Office, Knox County.

William, second child of Joseph Hart, during the Civil War was a soldier in the Third Tennessee Cavalry, Federal Army. He is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Ebenezer, Knox County. He married Miss Olivia Nelson. Their home for several years was at Ebenezer, where he was engaged in farming and dairying. He afterwards removed to Knoxville and is engaged in the family grocery business. Jacob D. Hart, their oldest son, is pastor of the Second Baptist church in Petersburg, Va. He is a talented and gifted young preacher, deeply spiritually-minded, consecrated to his work and successful.

Alice, second child of William Hart, married a Mr. Price. They live in Knoxville and have no children.

Samuel, third child of William Hart, married Miss Callie Coon. They are living on his father's old homestead at Ebenezer. They have two children. McLamy, fourth child of William Hart, is a plumber by trade, doing business in Knoxville, unmarried.

Arthur, fifth child of William Hart, assists his father in the grocery store.

Emma, sixth child of William, married a Mr. Foster. They live in Knoxville and have one child.

Stella, Tom and Lottie, children of William, are with their parents.

Susan Matilda, Joseph Hart's third child, was married to Mr. Robert Gray, Feb. 2, 1896. They live near Ebenezer, Knox County. Mr. Gray was in the Federal Army during the Civil War. He is now a prosperous farmer. They have two children, Emma and Joseph Harold.

Mary Wright, Joseph Hart's fourth child, born May 12, 1851; died June 21, 1852.

John Craig, fifth child of Joseph, born He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Concord. He married Miss Lena Maxwell. They have four children, Cowan, Joseph, Ada and Hettie May. They own a large farm of both bottom and table land. He has the largest and best barn in Blount County, and is said to be one of the best farmers in the county.

Ellen, the sixth child of Joseph Hart, married Mr. William Henson. They own a good river farm near Concord, Blount

County. They are members of the Baptist Church. They have four children, Norena, Robert, Alvin and Goldie.

Jane Johnson, the good wife of Joseph Hart, died at their home, Ebenezer, Knox County, Tennessee.

Margaret Maria Hart was born May 14, 1818, and was married to Mr. William Alfred Mathes in 1837. They lived near Dandridge, Jefferson county, Tennessee. In their early married life Mr. Mathes was engaged in farming and teaching, and at different periods was employed as colporteur by the American Tract Society, the American Bible Society and the American Sunday School Union, and as temperance lecturer; but always regarded the farm as the main support of his family. During all this period he was connected with the Presbyterian Church, but later in life he joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and was ordained as a minister in that denomination. Through his efforts a house of worship was erected on the corner of his farm, but within a year after its completion it was destroyed by fire. Nothing daunted, he began collecting funds and material for rebuilding, and persevered until a second building was erected, and for many years he preached and conducted Sunday School in this house. His good and ever faithful wife died Dec. 20, 1881, aged sixty-three years. She was a woman of great courage and steadfast faith in the promises of God. Letters to her father, written when her children were small, show that whatever her hardships or privations, and they were many, her faith remained unshaken. Her greatest desire was to bring up her children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. They had eight children, James Harvey, Nancy Elizabeth, George Anderson, Rachel Emeline, William Edward Hart, John Theron, Nathaniel Beecher and Cordelia Josephine. Several years after the death of his wife Mr. Mathes married Miss Hettie Elizabeth Edgar. Mr. Mathes, though feeble from age, still (1898) preaches occasionally.

NOTE—Rev. William Alfred Mathes died Sept. . . , 1899, at the age of 85 years.

James Harvey, oldest son of W. A. and M. M. Mathes, was Captain of a company and Adjutant of the Thirty-seventh Tennessee, C. S. A; afterwards a staff officer in General Bates' old brigade. He lost a leg and had a horse shot from under him in front of Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864. He had received a liberal education, and after the war he engaged in journalism. The writer feels tempted to copy the first letter he ever wrote. It was addressed to his uncle, Thomas Hart, and enclosed in a letter of his mother's to her father.: "April 26, 1846. Dear Un-

cle: I received your letter and was glad. I have not much to write, only that I am beginning to plough a little. I am still going to Sunday school. I will be examined, if I live, at the anniversary. I can't write much, but large streams from little fountains flow; tall oaks from little acorns grow. Yours, Jas. H. Mathes." This early promise was certainly fulfilled in after years. For after serving on the Memphis Avalanche, Louisville Courier and other papers, he became editor of the Memphis Ledger, which he ably conducted for twenty years, and in 1893 severed his connection with the press. About four years after the close of the war he was married to Miss Mildred Spotswood Cash, who, on her mother's side, came of old Virginia families. She has been widely known as State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and in 1897 was prominent as one of the prime movers of the work of the Woman's Building at the Nashville Centennial Exposition. They have five children. First, Mildred Overton, a talented young woman. In 1893 she graduated from Vassar College, and soon after was elected to an important position in a woman's college in Mississippi. Afterwards she established a finishing school for young ladies in Memphis, Tenn. She married a Mr. Woodworth. They have one son. Their home is in San Rafael, Marion County, California. The other four are Lee Dandridge, an electrician; Benjamin Cash, a bookkeeper; James Harvey, Jr., and Talbot Spotswood.

J. Harvey Mathes held a county office four years in Shelby County, was an elector on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket, served two terms in the Legislature of his State, and has for twelve years been a member of the State Board of Visitors of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. He is a Mason; also a member of the Knights of Honor. He and the members of his family belong to the Congregational church, though in no way estranged from the Presbyterian church, to which he formerly belonged. In 1878 he made a tour of Europe. They have an elegant home in a pleasant residence part of Memphis.

Nancy Elizabeth Mathes died in infancy.

George Anderson Mathes entered the Confederate Army when he was very young; served in the Thirty-seventh Tennessee; was wounded in front of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. After the war he completed his college education, studied medicine, practiced law a few years, and then became editor of the Brownsville States and Bee. He married Miss Mary English Dulan, of South Carolina. To them was born three daughters, Mary, Belle and Georgia. These children were early left orphans. The mother died

first. Dr. Mathes died at the home of his brother in Memphis in 1881, aged thirty-eight years.

Mary and Belle found a pleasant home with their uncle, Jas. Harvey Mathes, and have received a liberal education. Georgia was brought up by her aunt, Mrs. Emma Barton, of McMinnville, Tenn.

Rachel Emaline Mathes received her education at Dandridge and at Mossy Creek. She married Judge James S. Barton, of McMinnville, and died in 1895. They had one son and one daughter, William Mathes Barton, a lawyer in McMinnville, and Maggie Belle Barton.

William Edward Hart Mathes was educated at Morristown and graduated at Washington College, Tenn. Studied law at Memphis. He married a daughter of Col. Harvey Williamson, of Shelby County, Tennessee. They had one daughter, who died at the age of ten. He practiced law in Memphis several years. In 1885 he moved to Ozark, Ark., where he is successful in his profession. His wife died while he lived in Memphis. After moving to Arkansas he married Miss Boundtree. They have two sons, Paul and Werdna. Mr. Mathes served one term in the Legislature of Arkansas and was a leader on the floor.

John Theron Mathes was educated at Tusculum College, Tennessee. Studied law, practiced in the courts of Mississippi and also in Crittenden County, Arkansas. Moved to Texas, and in 1882 was elected County Attorney, served one year and quit practice on account of throat trouble. Since that he has been in the insurance business in San Antonio, Tex. He is unmarried.

NOTE—Nathaniel Beecher Mathes. An autobiographical sketch will be found in the Preachers' Chapter of this history.

Cordelia Josephine Mathes graduated at Brownsville Female College. She is a gifted artist, having studied two years in Memphis under Miss Nate Cail, attended the Cincinnati Conservatory of Art and conducted the art department in the schools of Sommerville, Tenn, Pine Bluff and Morrillton, Ark. In 1893 she was married to Mr. Shirley Hewen, a teacher. They live in Little Rock, Ark. He is connected with a business college of that place.

Abigail Hart was born March 2, 1838. She married Mr. James Boyd. The greater part of their lives was spent on a farm near Eusebia, Blount County. They have five children, Mary, Campbell, John, Eliza and William.

Mary Boyd, the eldest, married a Mr. Hines. They have five children, Lee, Stella, Cordelia, James and Nellie. Mrs. Hines died in 1890. After the death of his wife Mr. Hines moved to Knoxville. Nellie Hines, the youngest, keeps house for her father. The others have employment in Knoxville.

Campbell Boyd married Miss Elizabeth McCulloch. They have five children, John, Ida, William, Fred and Nellie. Their first home was at Eusebia, Blount County. Mr. Boyd was an elder in the Eusebia church. Then for several years they lived in Maryville, where they owned and managed a planing mill. Their present home is in Knoxville.

John Boyd, son of Campbell, married Miss Kidd, of Maryville. They have two children, a son and daughter. Mr. Boyd is employed as a traveling agent for the Greer Machine Company, of Knoxville.

Ida Boyd died in young girlhood.

William Boyd, son of Campbell, married Miss Mary Bruce, of Blount County. They live in Sevierville. He is a mechanic.

Fred Boyd married They live in Knoxville, and have one son, a railroad conductor.

Nellie Boyd is a young lady, at home with her parents.

Eliza Boyd, daughter of James Boyd, married Arthur Kinnamon, a farmer, near Maryville. He is an elder in the Centennial Presbyterian Church. They have four children, Paulina, Johanna, Oscar and Ophelia.

Paulina was a student in Maryville College, preparing herself for a teacher, but when just ready to become a help and stay to the family, the Lord took her to more glorious labor, in June, 1896. The other children are with their parents.

William, son of James Boyd, was a painter by trade and spent several years in Missouri, where he married Miss Mary Carnes. They have three children, Roy, Richland and Nellie. He died in Missouri. The widow and her children make their home with her parents.

Sarah Jane Boyd remained with her parents until after their death. Since then she has employment in a clothing house in Knoxville.

Mr. James Boyd died Feb. 1, 1892, and on March 1, just one month later, his widow joined him in their home above.

Mr. Boyd was a man of gentle, even temperament, and in his early days was a singing master, and for many years was an elder in the church at Eusebia. They sold their farm and spent their last year in a pleasant home in Maryville.

Nathaniel Hart was born Dec. 21, 1820. He united with New Providence Church at the age of seventeen. Having in view the medical profession, he studied Latin and other branches under the instruction of his brother-in-law, Rev. Geo. A. Mathes, at Asheville, N. C., and also at Rogersville, Tenn., where Mr. Mathes died. He then remained with his sister, Mrs. Mathes, managing her business affairs until she returned to her father's home. He then entered Maryville College and graduated in the class of 1848. In September following he entered the Medical College of Louisville, Ky., from which he graduated two years after. He began the practice of medicine soon after at Cartersville, Ga. June 14, 1857, he was married to Mrs. Margie E. Godwin, a woman of education, culture and refinement. At the opening of the Civil War, 1861, they moved to South Carolina, near Mrs. Hart's birthplace and relatives. He entered the Confederate army and was commissioned Surgeon First South Carolina Regiment of Rifles. Served first on Sullivan's Island and around Charleston afterwards to the close of the war. They had four children, Augustus Griffin, Mary Elizabeth, Nancy Williams and Edward.

Augustus Griffin married (name of wife not given). They have four children, viz: Margaret Eliza, James Edward, Augustus Griffin, Jr., and Lewis B., who died at the age of three years. Augustus G. Hart was postmaster for several years at Ninety-six, S. C., where he died Dec. 21, 1897, aged 36 years.

Mary Elizabeth Hart married Mr. Augustine Young Chapman, of Brooksville, Fla. To them were born five children, Nathaniel Hart, who died when one year old; Margaret Elizabeth, Carrie Lillian, Susie Griffin and Richard Lean, who died at the age of one year. Mr. Augustine Y. Chapman died May 11, 1897.

Nancy Williams Hart married Robert Dudley Kirk, of Brooksville, Fla., Nov. 21, 1883. They have five children, Robert Nathaniel, who died in infancy; Charles Dudley, Joseph Porter, who died when two years old; Imogen Natalie, who died in infancy; and Lewis Edward. Mr. Robert Dudley Kirk died March 20, 1898.

Edward, youngest son of Dr. Nat. Hart, is a prosperous railroad man and unmarried. All the children of Dr. Hart are members of the Presbyterian church.

After the close of the Civil War, Dr. Hart resided for several years in Ninety-six, S. C. From there he moved to Brooksville, Fla., where he owned an orange grove and vegetable garden. He was an elder in the Brooksville Presbyterian Church. His Pres-

bytery sent him as a commissioner to the General Assembly, which met in St. Louis, Mo., May, 1887. He received an injury in felling a tree from which he never fully recovered. He was a skillful physician, an upright citizen; in his private life he was almost without blemish, a humble, faithful Christian. His end was peace.

NOTE—After the close of the war he wrote to me as follows: "Uncle Charley: We believed we were in the right. We did the best we could and we were defeated. Now it is our government, our flag. I will be as loyal as you are.—C. C. H."

John Hart was born May 8, 1823, and died April 2, 1874, aged 51. He united with the New Providence Church at the age of fifteen. He was married to Miss Sarah Jane McCampbell, of Knox County, Aug. 22, 1850. His wife united with the church soon after their marriage. They lived on a farm adjoining the farm of his father and grandfather. Here they remained the remainder of their lives. The old homestead is still in possession of three living sons. They had seven children, James Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Ellen Florence, Joseph Anderson, John Alexander, Samuel Steel and William Anderson.

James Nathaniel, born Sept. 7, 1851, lived to be his mother's stay and helper after his father's death; the firm friend and wise counsellor of his brothers. He was a member of the Rockford Presbyterian Church, and died March 9, 1888, aged 37 years; unmarried.

Elizabeth, Ellen Florence and Joseph Anderson all died of diphtheria within two weeks' time, November 15 to December 1, 1860, ages from one to seven years.

John Alexander, born Sept. 11, 1863, went to Riverside, Cal., in February, 1893, where he is engaged in packing and shipping fruit.

Samuel Steel graduated from Maryville College in the class of 1893. He taught school both before and after he graduated. In May, 1894, he joined his brother at Riverside in the fruit business.

William Anderson remained with his mother and successfully managed the farm until his mother's death, July 30, 1895. In 1897 he rented out the farm and joined his brothers in California. His health failing, he returned to the old home and died Dec. 4, 1898.

Thomas Hart was born Aug. 28, 1825; died Jan. 22, 1896, aged 72. He united with New Providence Church Sept. 2, 1838, with his sister Abigail and his brother John. On Oct. 1, 1856, he

brought to the old home, as his wife, Miss Malissa Ceneth Moon, and on the family homestead they spent a long and happy married life, and there his widow and three of their daughters still live (February, 1900). The house has been remodeled, but a part of the original structure—as built by the patriarch, Joseph Hart, in 1793—remains in good condition. A railroad has been built near the dwelling, thereby mutilating the farm. But the “old spring” is still there, supplying an abundance of pure water, as it did in 1792, when the land was first claimed. Thomas Hart led a consistent, godly life, and on Aug. 27, 1865, he was ordained ruling elder in Rockford Church, with which church in course of time, all his family became members. For many years he was a trustee of Maryville College, and had at heart the good of all religious and educational institutions. Nine children were born to Thomas and Malissa Hart: Margaret Eliza, Laura Josephine, Effie Cenith, William Edward, Cora, Belle, Thomas Samuel, Ella Blackburn and Nellie Jane (twins) and Jessie Ann.

Margaret Eliza and Laura Josephine died in infancy.

Effie Cenith is at home with her mother and has ably managed the farm interest since the death of her father.

William Edward, born Feb. 5, 1867, reached manhood, and had become his father's stay and dependence, but the Lord had need of him, and at the age of 22 he was called to his heavenly home.

Cora Belle married Mr. Nathaniel O. Lowry, Oct. 19, 1893. Mr. Lowry is an enterprising young farmer. They lived one year in Madisonville, Tenn; one year in Maryville. He then purchased a farm two miles west of Maryville, where he is a successful farmer. They have one daughter, Bernice Lee.

Thomas Samuel, born March 17, 1872; died Feb. 16, 1873.

Ella Blackburn and Nellie Jane were born Dec. 8, 1873. These twin sisters have very close resemblance to each other. They are general favorites among all the relatives. Notwithstanding their inseparable devotion to each other, Nellie, it seems, formed a still stronger attachment, and on Nov. 27, 1895, was married to Mr. James Newton Haddox, of Knox County. Mr. Haddox is a teacher in the public schools of Knox County, and a genial, Christian gentleman. They have two children, Thomas Hart and May.

Ella Blackburn Hart is engaged in teaching, but makes her home with her mother. Jessie Ann, the youngest of the family, is also at home with her mother.

Thomas Hart gave all his children educational advantages at Maryville College. The two sons-in-law also received their education at Maryville.

Elizabeth was born Dec. 1, 1827. She was married to Mr. John P. Hooke, May 15, 1849. They united with New Providence Church Sept. 21, 1852. She died June 22, 1894, aged 67 years. Her children call her "blessed." Six children, three sons and three daughters, were born to them: Robert H., Albert M., Ada A., Arena A., John Edward and Elida.

Robert H. and Albert M. Hooke graduated at Maryville College in the class of 1874 and from Danville Theological Seminary in 1877. The same year they were licensed and ordained Presbyterian clergymen. Their biography will appear in the Preachers' chapter.

Robert H. married in Altoona, Pa. They have no children.

Albert M. married Miss Laura Clark, of Bowling Green, Ky. Five children were born to them: Clark, Samuel, May, Mendell and Genevieve.

John Edward Hooke died at the age of twelve.

Ada, Arena and Elida Hooke received a liberal education at Maryville College, and all have been most competent teachers.

Ada married Mr. David Park. They went to Wellington, Kan., where, within one year, the husband died. The widow returned to her parents. She has one son, Perris Park, now (1900) sixteen years old and going to school in Maryville.

Esquire John P. Hooke and his wife spent their entire married life on their farm, four miles east of Maryville, where they began housekeeping. Squire Hooke was elected elder in New Providence Church in September, 1865, in which capacity he still serves (1900), and was elected Clerk of the Session, and served more than twenty years. In 1865 was elected trustee and treasurer of Maryville College, and served in this capacity for twenty years. His Presbytery sent him as commissioner to the General Assembly which met May, 1898, at Winona, Ind. He and his daughters, Arena and Elida, are still on the farm—1900.

James Harvey Hart was born April 29, 1830, and died Sept. 14, 1831.

Hetty Ann Hart was born July 12, 1832. By her mother's death she was left in charge of the household at the age of thirteen. She united with New Providence Church May 30, 1852, under the pastorate of Dr. Isaac Anderson. Dec. 16, 1858, about two months after the death of her father, she was married to Mr. John Wyckliffe Eakin. They made their home on a farm near

Boyd's Creek, Blount County. Mr. Eakin is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He served as a Federal soldier in the civil war, Company B, Fourth Tennessee Regiment. During the three years of her husband's absence Mrs. Eakin went to the "Old Eakin" place and lived with her sisters-in-law, Mrs. Martha Eakin and Mrs. H. M. Eakin. All the men who did not enlist in the Confederate army, or make their escape to the Federal army, had to keep in such close hiding that they could do but little in carrying on the necessary labor of the community. And these three women, as did hundreds of other women in East Tennessee, had to do their farm work, spin, weave and make their own and their children's clothing; and thus maintain a meager subsistence. During a part of this time Mrs. Eakin carried on a small school.

At the close of the war Mr. Eakin was left totally blind, and remained so for six years, though he applied to famous oculists in Philadelphia and other cities. Finally, in Atlanta, Ga., he received 3-200 vision in one eye, which is still spared to him, so that he is able to walk about without a guide. Soon after their return from Atlanta they lost their home by fire. In 1874 he was elected Treasurer of Blount County, which office he held for two terms. During his term of office they moved to Maryville where they have resided ever since. Mr. Eakin was brought up in the old Scotch Covenantor Church, and is at present an elder in the United Presbyterian Church at Big Spring. They have two children, John Samuel and Stella Hart Eakin.

John Samuel Eakin was born Nov. 22, 1867. He graduated from Maryville College in the class of 1886. Three years later he graduated from Lane Theological Seminary, and in 1890 was ordained as a minister of the gospel by the Presbytery of Union. His autobiographical sketch appears in the Preachers' chapter.

Stella Hart Eakin was born Oct. 6, 1873. In early life she united with the New Providence Church. She graduated from Maryville College in the class of 1894, and has since remained with her father.

Mrs. Hetty Ann Eakin was a woman of active mind, ready for any emergency, sterling character and an earnest Christian. She took great interest in church work, and in all missionary enterprises. She was a great comfort to her husband in his affliction. She died March 12, 1892, aged 60 years.

Samuel Blackburn was born Jan. 6, 1835. At the age of seventeen he united with New Providence church. Later he

removed his membership to Rockford Church. He took a partial course in Maryville College, but did not graduate. He married Miss Josephine Singleton Dec. 16, 1857. They have no children. They lived on a farm at Rockford, then moved to Louisville, Blount County, where he engaged in mercantile business. Then for several years in Louisville, Ky., engaged in the same business. They then returned to East Tennessee, and lived on a farm, three miles east of Maryville, until his death, which occurred March 31, 1873, at the age of 38. He is said to have been a man of most engaging manners, ready wit, with a keen sense of humor. And was greatly beloved wherever known.

His widow lives in Knox County. "Aunt Josie," as she is widely known, is the universal favorite among all the East Tennessee relatives. She must share every joy, every grief, and no family gathering is complete without her presence. She has lived a most unselfish life, giving herself unsparingly and unceasingly for others. She more than merits the affection and high esteem in which she is held.

Annis Isabella was born Jan. 19, 1837. Died Jan. 24, 1840. The blessing of having a godly ancestry cannot be too highly appreciated. Edward Hart reared his family in the strictest manner and instilled into them, by example and precept, the highest principles of morality and integrity, and his influence is felt to the third and fourth generation. His descendants have led honorable and upright lives, bringing no blot on the family name. His wife, Elizabeth, was a noble woman, worthy of such a husband and such descendants. Edward and Elizabeth Hart lie buried in the old graveyard adjoining the original site of New Providence Church, near Maryville.

NOTE—The above excellent sketch of Edward Hart and his descendants was compiled by Miss Stella Hart Eakin, of Maryville, East Tennessee, a grand daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Hart.

C. C. H.

CHAPTER III.

A RECORD AND PARTIAL SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THOMAS AND ELIZABETH (DUNCAN) HART AND THEIR POSTERITY.

Thomas Hart, second son of Joseph and Nancy Hart, was born in the Blockhouse at Maryville, East Tennessee, Oct. 26, 1791. He was brought up on a farm three miles north of his birthplace, with the usual experiences of a boy of that day. Being a son of Joseph Hart he had a good example to follow, and good influences about him. As good citizens were characteristic of the community where he lived, he had good associates, and thus there was no reason why he should grow up other than he was, a pure minded, earnest hearted Christian gentleman. His father being a teacher he had some educational advantages, was very fond of reading and possessed an excellent memory, was interesting in conversation, when he could be so engaged, but being of a modest, retiring disposition, he never put himself forward, preferring to listen rather than be heard. He was five feet ten inches in height, and weighed about 165 pounds. He was a soldier in the war with Great Britain, 1812-15. He enlisted in Blount County, Tennessee, May 31, 1812, in Captain Samuel C. Hopkins' Company, Second Regiment U. S. Dragoons, under Colonel James Burns. The command marched to the north and joined the Northwestern Army, under command of General William Henry Harrison. In passing through Northern Ohio they frequently marched in water from three to sixteen inches deep, chopped down timber and bivouacked in the brush. He was in the siege of Fort Meigs, where he was wounded in the heel by an Indian concealed in a tree top, and was always slightly lame from its effects. He was in the battle of the River Raisin, and many of the engagements under General Harrison. He remained in the service until Jan. 17, 1814, when he was mustered out at Water-

town, New York. Having walked all the way from Tennessee to Canada when it was almost an unbroken wilderness, he lived to see the country grow into a densely populated and thrifty land of schools, churches, cities, railroads, telegraphs and homes with the comforts and luxuries thereto unknown, which was a neverending source of interest to him, and to note the progress, and compare the difference between the various periods of his life. He, in early life, united with New Providence Church of Maryville, and was a strong adherent to the Presbyterian church. His heart was wrung by the strifes and dissensions of the church, which finally resulted in the division in 1837-8 into what was known as Old School and New School. But as he was unalterably opposed to slavery, he felt that, deplorable as the division was, as viewed from his standpoint of brotherly love and Christian forbearance, it was, nevertheless, the only possible solution of the question. But no rancor or hatred found lodgement in his heart. Though a firm New School man, yet he always sadly and tenderly spoke of the separation with the hope that the breach would be healed. And the Lord graciously spared him to see the breach healed—1869—until not a scar was left. On Dec. 15, 1814, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Duncan, of Blount County, Tennessee. Miss Duncan was born in Rock Ridge County, Virginia, Dec. 17, 1796. She was a member of New Providence Church, and a daughter of George Duncan, a well-to-do farmer and noted gunsmith of that time, and mechanical genius generally. Some of the proofs of his mechanical skill are still in the possession of his descendants. He was the son of Scotch parents, who early emigrated to Virginia. He was also a soldier in the revolutionary war. His wife died in early life, leaving him two daughters and four sons. Elizabeth, or Betsy, as she was familiarly known, being the oldest, though but twelve years old, she took charge of the household affairs, and the care of the youngest children, and well did she perform her task, giving them all the care and devotion of a mother, teaching them morals and manners, and looking well to their religious training. They all, in early life, became members of the Presbyterian church except one brother, who joined the Methodist church. Her father remarried some years later, and her stepmother—who was an excellent one—saul, on coming into the family, that she was surprised to see one so young exhibit such capability, and at the scrupulous cleanliness of home and children, which she had never seen equalled.

Thomas and Elizabeth Hart were the parents of eleven children, ten daughters and one son, viz: Lavina, Nancy, Angeline, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Eleanor Jane, Benjamin Franklin, Harriet Newel, Marth L., Frances C., Frances Juliette. Two died in early childhood, Frances C. and the only son, Benjamin Franklin. The loss of this son was deeply lamented by the parents, yet in their sorrow they meekly bowed to the dispensation of a wise Providence. A mysterious Providence came to them several years after the death of their only son, which in some measure relieved their affliction. One day a strange woman, with a male child about 18 months old, came to their house and said, as they had daughters and no son, she wished to give them her child, she would not reveal her own name or that of the child's father. After some persuasion, and a promise never to come to see the child, they agreed to take it and bring it up as their own, which they did, and the mother never returned.

NOTE—I had the above statement from Mrs. Nancy McAllie, second daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hart, residing at Taylorville, Ind., July 26, 1899. C. C. H.

The child received all the care and affection of a son, and was known as Jim Hart. When he came to manhood he married a Miss Blessing in Bartholomew County, Indiana. Moved to Carrollton, Mo., where for several years he worked at carpenter's work, but of late years has been farming. They are a very respectable family of people, and members of the Methodist church, and have seven children. To one accustomed to the luxuries of the present day the life of this family might seem hard and bare, but many are the bright pages in their memory of their childhood's happy home, when the days began and ended with religious devotions. For truly these parents endeavored to "train up their children in the way they should go." The toil necessary for the comfort of a large family was relieved and sweetened in many ways. The daughters were taught the culinary skill by the mother, also knitting, spinning, weaving and the use of the needle; several of them being expert with that useful implement, so small yet so great. Some of the older ones attended a school where needlework was taught. Advantage was taken of the writing school and the singing school, that great refining factor of those early days. In this exercise Psalms and hymns prevailed, though many other songs were sung, among which, as prime favorites, were "Hail Columbia," "My Country 'tis of Thee" and "The Star Spangled Banner." They studied the Shorter Catechism, read good books, and none other. They took ad-

vantage of everything they could to acquire education and useful knowledge.

A marked trait of this family was love for their kindred, which was never effaced by time, distance, or new associations. These parents realized in the conversion and Christian life of all their children the fulfillment of the promise attached to the command, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Their children were all baptized in infancy, and what is quite unusual, the same man that married the parents, also baptised all their children; the Moses of East Tennessee, the saintly Dr. Isaac Anderson, the founder and first president of Maryville College. To be brought in contact with such a life as his was itself an education. His teaching and preaching to this family is exerting an influence now in the third and fourth generation. Only eternity can tell its vast reach. At one time all the members of this family were members of the Presbyterian church, but owing to circumstances several of them became members of other churches, but all were active Christians, and brought up their children in the fear and admonition of the Lord, and most of them are members of evangelical churches. Bands of roving Indians were sometimes seen in the vicinity of their early home, but they were never molested. On one occasion when the parents were at a weekly meeting the children left at home were badly frightened by the sudden appearance of three or four in their door yard. The Indians entered, looked all about the house, but took nothing. They lifted the lid off of the pot where the dinner was cooking, turned the cover down and took a peep at the babe asleep in the cradle, nodded, grunted and took their departure, greatly to the relief of the children.

One serious accident befell the father. On his way home from church with his wife one Sabbath day, a fractious colt, which he was riding, took fright and ran away and threw him against a stump and literally tore his nose off, leaving a hold of only a shred. A good surgeon, good blood and a kind Providence restored it to its normal condition, and although very noticeable was not disfiguring to a great extent; yet it made some alteration in his voice.

In the fall of 1846 Thomas Hart with all his family, three of whom were now married, removed to the State of Indiana. They were five weeks on the way, and enjoyed a pleasant journey in the balmy autumn weather. They brought with them both horses and cattle. He located on Chitty Creek in Bartholomew

County, four miles east of Columbus, in which vicinity he and his wife continued to reside until their death. They brought letters from New Providence Church upon which they united with the Presbyterian church of Columbus and enjoyed the pastoral services of Rev. Benjamin M. Nyce and of Rev. James Brownlee, and afterward, for a period of seventeen years, that of Rev. Ninian S. Dickey, who, while he never came quite so near their hearts as Dr. Anderson had done, was greatly beloved by them.

A Presbyterian church was organized at Sand Hill, near their home, to which they transferred their membership, Mr. Dickey being their pastor and stated supply. Thomas Hart was an elder in the church of Columbus and also at Sand Hill, which office he held at the time of his death, which occurred July 28, 1865, at the age of seventy-four years.

"The last few years of his life were years of feebleness and pain, but he was uniformly cheerful, resigned and happy. He talked of his death as calmly, and of heaven as confidently, as though he was about to make a safe and pleasant journey to a most desirable home."

NOTE—About two months before his death I heard he was feeble. I made a journey of 250 miles to visit him. When I arrived he expressed great pleasure and asked how long I could stay. Till tomorrow morning, I replied. I want you to preach here this evening, for that will be the last sermon I shall ever hear. The neighbors came, many of them his children or grand children. The women filled the house, the men on extemporized seats filled the door yard. I stood in the door and preached from Peter 1: 8. After the people had retired we talked till midnight. He was not sick, but feeble, cheerful and happy.

C. C. H.

For several years he and his wife, being too feeble to live alone, made their home with their son-in-law, William McDowel, where his wife continued to reside until her death, which occurred July 7, 1868. Quietly and happily she slipped out of the place she had so long and so worthily filled here and entered into that rest which remaineth to the people of God, aged 72.

They both lie buried in Sand Hill graveyard by the side of his father, brothers and many of their children and grandchildren. Their active work in this world finished, but their influence is reaching out and out, through many varied channels.

Lovina, eldest daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hart, was born Feb. 11, 1816; in Blount County, East Tennessee. In early

life she united with New Providence Church. She was married to Mr. James Matson Sept. 13, 1836. He was a student of Maryville College, a member of the Presbyterian church, an affectionate husband and father, a genial and pleasant gentleman. He was born Feb. 12, 1812, and died Feb. 22, 1860, leaving his wife with seven of the ten children born to them, the youngest an infant. He was a member of Sand Hill church.

Sarah, the first child of James and Lovina Matson, a general favorite for her sweet disposition, died at the age of 12 years.

Thomas, second child of James and Lovina Matson, took the care of the family on himself at the death of his father and nobly did he fulfill his trust, until cut down unexpectedly in the bloom of his young manhood, dying at the age thirty-one, when he was supposed to be recovering from an attack of measles. He was an exemplary Christian, a member of Sand Hill church and died in the triumph of a living faith.

Nancy, third child of James and Lovina Matson, remained at home with her mother until her death from cancer, Feb. 3, 1887, at the age of 46. In early life she united with Sand Hill church and was a consistent Christian. At the disbanding of Sand Hill church she, with her mother and other members of the family, united with the Methodist church. She was a right hand to her mother in the care of the family.

John Saye, fourth child of James and Lovina Matson, was born in April, 1844. Is living on the homestead near Hope, Ind. He is not married. He was a student in Hartsville College, and for many years a successful teacher in the public schools, but retired on account of ill health, and has since assisted on the home farm. He was for several years a member of the Sand Hill church, but is now connected with the Methodist church in Hope. (See note.)

NOTE—John Saye Matson died 1899, aged 55.

David H., fifth child of James and Lovina Matson, has never married but remained with his mother and assumed the management of the homestead after death of his brother Thomas. He was a student in Hartsville College, and is a successful farmer.

Hetty and Mary, sixth and seventh children of James and Lovina Matson, died Feb. 17, 1862, within a few hours of each other of diphtheria, aged fifteen and five respectively.

Martha Frances, eighth child of James and Lovina Matson, was married to Mr. Joseph E. Stemberger, a farmer of Bartholomew County, at the age of nineteen. They are members of the Methodist church at Petersburg, Ind. They have five children.

James Franklin, ninth child of James and Lovina Matson, was born March 17, 1855. He studied in the schools of the neighborhood and assisted on the farm until he grew to manhood, when he became a student in Hartsville College, and afterwards studied law and remained in that profession in Columbus, Ind., for several years, when he became city editor of the Columbus Republican, and held that position for a number of years, after which he removed to Indianapolis and commenced the publication of the Policy Holder, an insurance paper, in which he is still engaged. He was married in 1880 to Miss Emma George, of Hope, Ind. They have two bright children, Charles, born in 1881, now a student in the Manual Training School of Indianapolis, and Ethel, born in 1883, who has entered the Indianapolis High School.

Ella, tenth child of James and Lovina Matson, unmarried and remains on the homestead with her mother and brothers.

Lovina Matson was a woman of decided character and excellent health almost to the close of her life. For the last few years she was afflicted with paralysis. She died in October, 1898, aged 82 years, and was buried in Sand Hill graveyard.

Nancy, second child of Thomas and Elizabeth Hart, was born Jan. 22, 1818, in Blount County, Tennessee, and early in life became a member of New Providence Church. She enjoyed such advantages for education as the neighborhood school afforded. Was married to David Eagleton McAllie Sept. 24, 1835. He was a member of New Providence Church, and took a partial course in Maryville College, was a farmer and teacher. They removed to Clark County, Indiana, in March, 1844, and to Bartholomew County, Indiana, in 1851, where he engaged in farming and teaching, and for several years he was connected with the wool carding business at Lowell Mills, Ind. He died in Newbern, Ind., Dec. 14, 1893. His wife is still living (1899) a long and useful life, in which she has won the love and esteem of a host of friends by her uniform cheerfulness and thoughtfulness for others. With the many cares of a large family resting on her, she could always enter into the joys and sorrows of those about her.

In her widowhood she makes her home with her youngest daughter, Mrs. John A. Williams, at Taylorville, Ind. They were the parents of nine children.

Thomas Franklin, first child, was born in Blount County, Tennessee, Feb. 27, 1838. He was married to Miss Jane Frost, of Newbern, Ind., in September, 1860. They are members of the Methodist church. He has been a successful merchant, farmer

and stock trader, and is one of the wealthiest men of Bartholomew County. They have thirteen children, seven living, six have died.

Charles Franklin, born Jan. 14, 1863, is a farmer and owns a farm adjoining his father's. He married Miss Flora Morrison, of Newbern, March 14, 1883. They are members of the M. E. church. They have two children, Nellie and Leroy.

Cordelia, born June 7, 1865, was married to Mr. Boyer Dec. 16, 1883, and died Feb. 3, 1890, leaving two children.

Mary, born April 13, 1860, married to John Webb, a teacher, Sept. 1, 1889. They have one child.

Orion, born May 28, 1867, married Sept. 1, 1889, to Miss Ada McClintock, of Newbern. They are members of the Christian church and have two children, Pearl, born July 10, 1890, and Ruby, Oct. 7, 1893.

Ethel, born Nov. 16, 1875, and was married to Mr. John McKain, a farmer of Newbern, June 7, 1891. She is a member of the M. E. church. They have three children, Gale, born Sept. 6, 1892; Ruth, born June 15, 1895; Blanche, born Sept. 27, 1898.

Edyth and Edgar, twins, born Jan. 7, 1877. Edyth died in infancy. Edgar was married to Miss Alta Miller, of Hope, Ind., Oct. 12, 1898. He enlisted in May, 1898, as a private in Com. G, 159th Ind. Volunteers. The regiment was mustered out in November, 1898.

Minnie, born Jan. 23, 1879. Names of other four not reported.

Mary Elizabeth, second child of David E. and Nancy McAllie, was born in Blount County, Tennessee, June 23, 1839, and was married to Mr. Dennis Hopkins, a worthy and prosperous farmer of Bartholomew County, Sept. 25, 1856. They are members of the M. E. church and prominent in all good works in their community. Noted for their care of the sick, their social disposition and integrity of character. Their children are nearly all members of the M. E. church; several of the daughters are teachers in the public schools. They have ten children: Martha L., born Aug. 12, 1857, and died Nov. 26, 1857; Albert M., born Feb. 21, 1859. He was married to Miss Flora A. Moore in April, 1881. He is a farmer and resides in They have eight children: Mary F., born 1882; James R., born 1884; Edith E., born 1886; Willie A., born 1889; Kemper M., born 1891; Clinton F., born 1893; Florence, born 1896; Walter Q., born 1898.

Monta, born Aug. 6, 1862, was married to William Stark in September, 1890. They have no children. Postoffice address is

Etta M., born June 30, 1864.

Sherman, born Nov. 7, 1866.

Clara A., born March 23, 1869.

Cora, born Dec. 24, 1872.

Mabel, born Nov. 26, 1874, and died Aug. 23, 1875.

Wilber, born May 16, 1876.

Vina Kate, born March 22, 1878, was married to Walter E. Miller in February, 1897. He is a and lives They have one son, Wayne H. Miller.

Margaret, third child of David E. and Nancy McAllie, was married to Mr. Henry Ueberroth, a merchant of Columbus, Ind., Sept. 28, 1859. She was a member of the M. E. church, and he of the Presbyterian. They had two children, first, Minnie, born Oct. 28, 1861; married to Samuel Sayers, a grain inspector, on June 1, 1882. They had one child, Josie Sayers, born Sept. 5, 1883. Minnie died Jan. 11, 1890. Second, Eva, born Jan. 11, 1873. Married Mr. Frank Smith, Nov. 15, 1892. They had one child. It died and was buried with its mother in 1893. Margaret, wife of Henry Ueberroth, died Sept. 12, 1881.

NOTE—Revs. Charles C. and William T. Hart were in Columbus attending the reunion of the Hart family at the time when Mrs. Ueberroth's death occurred, and each took part in the funeral service.—C. C. H.

Josephine I., fourth child of David E. and Nancy McAllie, was born Jan. 11, 1843, and was married to Frank F. Wills, an expert miller of Lowell Mills, Ind., Aug. 3, 1862. They had seven children: Elmer E., born at Lowell Mills, June 2, 1863; Morton U., born April 19, 1866, died at Noblesville, Ind., Sept. 29, 1883; Lillian A., born Feb. 20, 1869; was married to Mr. B. E. Beard, July 6, 1897; Emma W., born Feb. 16, 1872; Grace, born Oct. 11, 1874; was married to Mr. A. P. Simpson, March 29, 1898; Frank Raymond, born June 11, 1879; died at Noblesville, Dec. 1, 1884; Carl, born Jan. 12, 1882; died at Noblesville, Aug. 21, 1883. Mr. Wills now resides at Springfield, O.

Alice J. M., fifth child of David E. and Nancy McAllie, was born at Henryville, Clarke County, Indiana, May 13, 1845. She was a universal favorite among all the relatives for her sweet disposition. She was married at Lowell Mills to James Anderson, a miller, June 14, 1865. They have three children: Cora Jim, born July 7, 1866; was married to Mr. Frank Porter, Oct.

24, 1894. They have two children: Virginia A. and Harold A. Nancy Kate, born June 29, 1875; Frank E., born Jan. 28, 1878, is a medical student in the University of Tennessee. This family are all members of the Baptist church and reside at Belle Buckle, Tenn.

Frances Emma C., sixth child of David E. and Nancy McAllie, was born Nov. 16, 1848; died in August, 1861.

John Calvin, seventh child of David E. and Nancy McAllie, was born July 7, 1851. Was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Edwards, of Newbern, Sept. 28, 1871. Unto them were born ten children. John C. McAllie is a leading member of the M. E. church of Newbern, Ind.

Maggie May, born Dec. 9, 1872. Is a member of the M. E. church, as also are the parents and nearly all the children.

William Elsworth, born March 31, 1874. He is a carpenter.

Harry Waldron, born Jan. 2, 1876.

Ralph, born Jan. 20, 1878. Member of the M. E. church, a staunch Christian after the old Joseph Hart pattern.

Clarence, born June 4, 1880; died Dec. 22, 1881.

Roy, born March 16, 1882.

Earnest, born March 17, 1885.

Raymond, born Oct. 22, 1887; died April 30, 1888.

Grace, born Jan. 31, 1889; died Jan. 7, 1891.

Infant, died July 1, 1892.

Harry Waldron McAllie enlisted in Company F, U. S. Infantry, in April, 1898. He, with his regiment, was all through the campaign in Cuba; was at the capture of El Caney; and when they made the attack on San Diego he was one of the detail sent forward to cut the wires, which were such an effectual defense of the city. It seems almost miraculous that he came through that and many other thrilling adventures without a scratch. He returned to the United States in August, 1898, and was promoted to corporal for his bravery during the war with Spain. In February, 1899, he, with his regiment, embarked for the Philippine Islands for duty. Ralph McAllie enlisted as a private in Company K, 16th Indiana Volunteers, July 3, 1898. In August the regiment was ordered South, and in December, to Havana, Cuba.

Samuel Blackburn, eighth child of David E. and Nancy McAllie, was born July 2, 1854; died Sept. 22, 1891.

Dora E., ninth child of David E. and Nancy McAllie, was born April 30, 1858. Was married to Mr. John A. Williams, a farmer and carpenter of Taylorville, Ind., Nov. 22, 1877. They

have two sons, Reuben Errol, born Oct. 9, 1878; and Floyd Eagleton, born Aug. 1, 1882. This family are Methodists.

Angeline, third daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hart, was born in Blount County, East Tennessee, Dec. 17, 1819. She was converted in early life and united with New Providence Church. In 1846, she, with her parents, emigrated to Bartholomew County, Indiana, where she underwent the toils, privations and varied experiences common to all settlers of a new country, one of the most trying of which was the sickness arising from the swampy and undrained condition of the State at that time. She was married by Rev. John B. Saye, her brother-in-law, June 9, 1851, to Mr. Jordan Winchester, a farmer of Johnston county, Indiana; a man of sterling qualities of character, a Kentuckian by birth, a nobleman by nature and an earnest Christian by practice. He was strong, self-reliant, capable and intelligent; with the courage of his convictions on all matters of importance. A Methodist of the Old School, but not intolerant of the views of others. He labored to make his a home of peace, prosperity and happiness. He died of blood poisoning Nov. 11, 1865, aged . . . , leaving his wife in her desolation to bring up her five children born to them. What made it especially hard for her was the fact that her father had died but a few weeks before, and having no brother or male relative living near to be an adviser, she, a timid, backward woman, must face the responsibility of training up her children alone. Her own early training qualified her for this work. And with what fortitude, patience and fidelity she performed this duty her children and friends bear loving testimony. Her graces of character were many, and yet she was of such a retiring disposition that to fully appreciate her one must know her intimately. Of a deeply religious nature, she moved on with no loud claim of piety on her lips, but always had a word of appreciation for Christian effort or religious service. If the sermon was not so eloquent, the text was sure to be good. Her great love of the Scriptures was manifest by her daily perusal of it. No one heard her boast of her love of flowers, but her yard was a wellspring of delight "from early till late," with one beauty following another, and especially such as were doubly valuable for their fragrance. What wonder that we laid her away with her hands full of the beauties she loved, heaped the cover that hid her precious form from our sight and plant her own favorites to bloom by that sacred spot! In her ministrations to the sick she was especially skillful. None could excel her in preparing some delicacy to tempt the appetite or please the pal-

ate of the sufferer, and yet so quietly done you scarcely knew how it came about. Ambitious for her children's welfare, and living where there was not the most favorable prospect for success in business, she sadly but cheerfully consented to their changing to other fields of labor, but never for a moment did her influence over them weaken, while her letters were a constant source of comfort and pleasure to them. Gifted in the art of conveying the very information most desired, leaving out no detail of home life. Their interest in other and new duties never beguiled their affection from the old home, and no duty was ever allowed to crowd out the letter that each sent regularly to the mother, so eager to hear from them. And when the last sad parting came, she turned her face, so glowing with the light of heaven, to us, that our hearts, though broken with grief, were healed with joy. Surely "her memory shall remain a sweet and unfading recollection." She died on the 18th of December, 1805, aged seventy-six years and one day, and was buried by the side of her husband at Morgantown, Ind., to which place she and her husband removed in 1857. Her resting place was almost in sight of the roof that had sheltered her for nearly forty years. She never left the Presbyterian church. In her later years she could not attend that church, owing to distance and her age, but was a constant attendant at the Methodist church near her home, and at her death permission was given to place her name on the church roster of the dead, as a worshiper with them, only one other person, not a member, being thus honored.

Harriet McDowell, first child of Jordan and Angeline Winchester, was born Dec. 4, 1852. Was married by Rev. S. W. McNaughton to John S. Collett, a farmer of Johnston County, Indiana, Jan. 31, 1867, and was left a widow in the short space of seven months; her husband, a very worthy Christian gentleman, being cut down in the bloom of his youth by the ravages of typhoid fever. She returned to the home of her mother, where on the 10th of December, 1873, she was married to William H. Montgomery, who died in the autumn of 1888, since which time she has lived with her mother, remaining still in the old homestead, which has been kept in the family. She has no children and is a member of the Methodist church.

Martha Jane, second child of Jordan and Angeline Winchester, was born September, 1854. Was married by Rev. Wm. C. Smith Dec. 12, 1872, to Mr. Robert Kallam, of Shelby County, Indiana, who has been a great favorite in the family, but whose life was shadowed by suffering. He died April 22, 1879, mourned

and loved by all who knew him. He was a soldier in our Civil War, in the army of the Cumberland, under General George H. Thomas, in the regiment commanded by Colonel (now General) Lawton. His family were related to General Gage, of Revolutionary fame. His grandfather was paymaster in that army. They lived in their own home in Martinsville, Ind., since the first year of their marriage. They had no children. She is a member of the Methodist church.

Juliet Emmaline, third child of Jordan and Angeline Winchester, was born May 27, 1856, was nine years old at the death of her father. She taught eight years in the common schools of Indiana. She was married at Morgantown by Rev. I. V. Moore, Dec. 27, 1877, to Mr. Charles C. Roth, a native of Western Pennsylvania. Their home since 1884 has been in Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Roth is city salesman for a wholesale grocery house; was for six years a member of the Board of Education of Indianapolis and a member of the committee that projected and built the Manual Training and High School of that city. Is now (1899) a member of the Board of Public Safety of Indianapolis. He is also engaged in the manufacture of gas engines. Is a member of the Knights of Pythias, a Mason and in politics, a Democrat. They have one son, Charles Roth, Jr., born May 13, 1879. He and his mother are members of the Seventh Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. He graduated from the Manual Training High School June 8, 1896; worked one year in the Merchants' National Bank, of Indianapolis, and is now (1899) in his sophomore year at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. He is mechanical and musical in his nature. Mathematics is his favorite study.

Wilber Fisk, fourth child of Jordan and Angeline Winchester, was born at Morgantown, Ind., Feb. 20, 1858, his father dying when he was seven years old. He was a boy that was early a man, and took all the responsibility and care possible off of his mother. He was kept most of the time in school, as were all his mother's children, until his sixteenth year, when he came to try his ability in the city. His mother, though reluctant to see him take a departure, which she knew must be permanent, wisely consented. He came to Indianapolis, and finding no opening in a mechanical direction, turned his attention to the wholesale houses, and after applying to most of the houses on South Meridian street, then as now the great wholesale district, he finally secured a place in Hendricks & Co.'s wholesale shoe store at \$25 per month, which seemed to him a princely sum until his

board and incidental bill was considered. He was given a key to the store the first day, which he carried nearly twenty-four years, and until he dissolved his connection with the house. He was promoted from time to time, and for twenty years was traveling salesman for the house. He was always a comfort to his mother, and never swerved in his duty to her. He was married by Bishop Joseph C. Talbott, June 11, 1870, to Miss Fannie Wilder, of Indianapolis, where they have since resided. By his diligence he has acquired a home and competence. A baby boy was born to them in January, 1884, but was taken away after three short days. He is a Republican in politics, uses neither tobacco nor beer, belongs to no secret order except the Commercial Club, but prefers home to lodge or club room. He is now (1890) traveling for a wholesale shoe house in Jefferson City, Missouri.

William E. S. Winchester, fifth child of Jordan and Angeline Winchester, was born May 28, 1860. His early boyhood was spent in the schools of Morgantown, but when his brother graduated in Indianapolis, he, too, determined to try to find employment there, which he did; working in various shops and factories, until he finally entered the Gibson Mills, then under the superintendence of Frank T. Wills, where he learned the milling business. Having mechanical ability and diligently applying himself, he became an expert miller. This business he has since followed, except a few years spent as a commercial traveler. He is now (1890) superintendent of mills in Lawrenceburg, Ind. He was married by the Rev. Oscar McCulloch, April 5, 1883, to Miss Alice Purcell, of Indianapolis. They have two sons, Robert S., born Jan. 12, 1884, and Wilber T., born Nov. 10, 1888; bright, healthy boys, with a great deal of original ingenuity, fond of reading and music.

Mar. Ann, fourth child of Thomas and Elizabeth Hart, was born Feb. 20, 1822, in Blount county, East Tennessee. In early life united with New Providence Church. Was married Oct. 22, 1839, to Rev. John B. Saye, who had been a student in Maryville College. He was a scholarly man, a very affectionate husband and father. They came to Indiana in 1846, and soon after located in Franklin, Johnson County, and for several years he had charge of several churches in the surrounding country. He experienced the usual vicissitudes of ministers in country districts, but his ever faithful ministrations met with appreciation by his hearers, some of whom, to the writer's knowledge, still bear witness to his fidelity. He afterwards ministered to other churches

in Southern Indiana, and then removed to Southern Illinois, where he preached a few years, and finally located in Springfield, Ill., where he died of pneumonia, March 14, 1876. Owing to political differences between the north and the south, he being a native of the south, he decided to retire from the Presbyterian church and cast his lot with the Episcopal church; but he could not reconcile himself to the use of the prayer book and other forms, and finally found a home in the Methodist church, but retired from the ministry several years before his death on account of pulmonary trouble, from which he had long suffered. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." After the death of her husband Mrs. Saye removed to Chandlersville, Ill., that she might be with her children, two of whom had located there. She died March 17, 1895, aged 73; and was buried at Chandlersville.

John B. and Mary Ann Saye were the parents of six children. Margaret Elizabeth, born Sept. 3, 1840, was a teacher before her marriage, which occurred March 3, 1867. She was married to Mr. Benoni Jones, a farmer of Bartholomew County, Indiana, where they lived for several years, and then removed to Shelbyville, Ind., where he died in 1894. They had six children: Mary May, Charles B., Albert A., Frederick, Katharine and Leonora Elizabeth. All are living except Katharine, who died in infancy. Mary May is a teacher in the city schools of Shelbyville. Charles B. is engaged in the gentleman's furnishing goods business. Frederick was married to Miss Mary Kennedy, of Shelbyville, in 1898. Frederick and Albert are together in the furniture business. They all reside in Shelbyville, and all are members of the M. E. church.

Phoebe Jane, second child of John B. and Mary Ann Saye, was born July 3, 1843. Was married to Prof. R. Cromlick, Dec. 15, 1870. They are both members of the M. E. church. She was a teacher for several years before her marriage. She and her husband are both talented musicians, and conduct a musical normal in Chandlersville, Ill. They have one daughter, Annie, who is a fine musician and teacher of music, and has published some beautiful compositions.

Payson Hart, third child of John B. and Mary Ann Saye, was born March 4, 1847; died at Franklin, Ind., Aug. 12, 1850.

Juliet Lovina, fourth child of John B. and Mary Ann Saye, was born May 24, 1849; died Sept. 4, 1850.

Thomas Richard, fifth child of John B. and Mary Ann Saye, was born July 27, 1852; died Feb. 14, 1897. He was married to Miss Mary Ann Ainsworth, May 11, 1880, both living in Chan-

dlersville. Five children were born to them, all of whom are now living, viz: Harry, Andrew, Ruth, Anna and Grace. Thomas R. Saye was a member of the Congregational church, a Mason of high standing, as was also his father. He also belonged to the Good Templars; was a noted singer, in much demand in choirs and on special occasions.

John, sixth child of John B. and Mary Ann Saye, was born Jan. 7, 1859; died Aug. 2, 1860.

Elizabeth, fifth daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hart, was born in Blount County, East Tennessee, Oct. 23, 1823. Early in life became a member of New Providence Church. She accompanied the family of her brother-in-law—David E. McAllie—to Henryville, Clarke County, Indiana, in 1843, and was married to George H. Townsend, a thrifty farmer of that neighborhood, Aug. 30, 1847. He was a member of the Protestant Methodist church. His church was disbanded, and he and his family united with the Missionary Baptist church. They were excellent people and held in high esteem by the community. They had ten children, viz: Nora J., Thomas M., Lafayette D., George Duncan, Charles Beecher, Addie, Ella Elizabeth, Lillie Alice, Laura Pink and Daisy Forest.

Nora J., first child of George and Elizabeth Townsend, was born at Blue Lick, Ind., June 7, 1849. Was married to Henry Carr, Nov. 3, 1866. He died Dec. 26, 1871. They had four children, all of whom died in infancy. The widow was married a second time to John W. Batty, a farmer of Blue Lick, Oct. 10, 1880. They are members of the Christian church. They have four children: Ralph C., born May 6, 1881; John Byron, born Aug. 24, 1883; Estella Pink, born Sept. 10, 1887; Helen Townsend, born Oct. 31, 1889.

Thomas, second child of George and Elizabeth Townsend, was born March 7, 1851. Was married to Miss Matilda Rud, of Blue Lick, Sept. 30, 1870. They are members of the M. E. church. They have nine children. Two died in infancy. The living are: Henry A., born Aug. 22, 1870; Anna Laura, born May 27, 1872; Cora A., born May 22, 1875; Thomas Lafayette, born Feb. 6, 1878; George H., born Jan. 7, 1885; Ella R., born Sept. 10, 1886; Frank S., born Jan. 2, 1889.

Lafayette D., third child of George and Elizabeth Townsend, was born Dec. 27, 1852. Was married by Rev. Geo. W. Greene to Miss Mary U. Buchler, Sept. 9, 1875. Both are members of the M. E. church. He is a farmer and carpenter and lives on the old homestead at Blue Lick, and owns a share of the famous

Blue Lick Springs. He says: "We are happy here, and never expect to make a change." They have eleven children: Nora E., born June 30, 1876; Annie B., born Jan. 13, 1878; Lelah B., born April 18, 1880; Paul V., born Feb. 7, 1882; James E., born Nov. 5, 1883; Charles Beecher, born July 4, 1886; Lucy F., born Dec. 8, 1889; Herman R., born Sept. 6, 1890; Ruth J., born June 28, 1892; Elmer L., born May 18, 1895; Hazel M., born Nov. 7, 1897. The four oldest are members of the M. E. church.

George D., fourth child of George and Elizabeth Townsend, was born Nov. 20, 1854; died June 2, 1864.

Charles Beecher, fifth child of George and Elizabeth Townsend, was born March 17, 1857; died May 24, 1858.

Addie, sixth child of George and Elizabeth Townsend, was born Aug. 30, 1859. Was married to James F. Whitesides, Sept. 14, 1876. He is a school teacher. They belong to the M. E. church, and reside near Memphis, Ind. They have nine children, viz: Nora A., born Jan. 29, 1879; Kate E., born Aug. 20, 1880; Goldie L., born April 7, 1884; Homer T., born Aug. 12, 1886; Pearl I., born July 12, 1888; Mabel E., born Aug. 14, 1891; James O., born Feb. 9, 1894; Mary Addie, born March 28, 1897; an infant; died.

Ella Elizabeth, seventh child of George and Elizabeth Townsend, was born Sept. 2, 1861. Was married to Edwin O. Greene, a farmer of Blue Lick, May 3, 1888. They have three children: Florence C., born in Cleveland, O., May 14, 1891; Bernice E., born Aug. 15, 1893; Amos Townsend, born Sept. 11, 1898.

Lillie Alice, eighth child of George and Elizabeth Townsend, was born Nov. 24, 1863. Was married to James M. Hawes, Sept. 6, 1882. They have four children: Bessie Beatrice, born April 12, 1883; Edith Nathan, born Aug. 11, 1884; Blanche Townsend, born Sept. 26, 1885; Myrtle Foster, born Aug. 21, 1887. This family resides in Jeffersonville, Ind.

Laura Pink, ninth child of George and Elizabeth Townsend, was born Feb. 23, 1867. Is a member of the Christian church, and was married July 2, 1888, to Dr. Marcellus Mayfield, a physician of Salem, Ind. They have three children: Clyde Townsend, born March 17, 1890; Hollis Earl, born Feb. 13, 1893; Lecta Geneva, born Feb. 13, 1895.

Daisy Forest, tenth child of George and Elizabeth Townsend, was born June 10, 1870. Was married to Alvin Greene, a farmer and carpenter of Memphis, Ind., Feb. 12, 1889. They have no children.

Eleanor Jane, sixth child of Thomas and Elizabeth Hart, was born in Blount County, East Tennessee, Feb. 24, 1827. Was converted and united with New Providence Church, and was married Oct. 27, 1853, to Robert Jones, a prosperous farmer of Hope Township, Bartholomew County, Indiana. He was a member of the Baptist church and his wife joined the church with him. They had five children: Franklin, Joanna F., Ada A., Clara and Ruth.

Franklin was born July 3, 1855. Was married to Miss Cassandra J. Moore, Feb. 8, 1879. They are members of the Baptist church and reside in Indianapolis. They have two children: Robert Ralph, born Sept. 22, 1880; Winnie E., born Oct. 5, 1882.

Joanna F. Jones was born June 22, 1858. Was married to Lewis F. Carmichael, Jan. 16, 1875. He is a farmer of Hope Township. They are members of the Baptist church, and have four children: Kate, born Sept. 24, 1878; Harry Hart, born Dec. 16, 1881; Shirley Jones, born April 3, 1890; Robert Fred, born March 12, 1894.

Ada A., third child of Robert and Jane Jones (date of birth not reported), was married to Edward Weisner, of Hope, Ind. They have one son, Louis Weisner. They live at Shelbyville, Indiana.

Clara, fourth child of Robert and Jane Jones, married Edward McCoy, of Columbus, Ind. They have five children, viz: Robert, Eleanor, Ada, Mark Hart and an infant. She is a member of the Baptist church. They now reside in Chicago, Ill.

Ruth, fifth child of Robert and Jane Jones, resides with her sister, Mrs. McCoy, in Chicago.

Mr. Robert Jones died at his home in Hope Township,
., 1879. His wife Eleanor Jane Jones, died in the same house. They were buried in the Hope burying grounds.

Benjamin Franklin, seventh child and only son, of Thomas and Elizabeth Hart, was born Oct. 9, 1828; died June 4, 1830, aged twenty months.

Harriet Newel, eighth child of Thomas and Elizabeth Hart, was born in Blount County, East Tennessee, Sept. 27, 1830. Removed with her parents to Indiana in 1846. She was married by Rev. James Brownlee, in 1851, to Mr. William E. McDowell, a farmer of Bartholomew County, Indiana. They have three sons: James H., born Sept. 13, 1853. He was married to Miss Eliza Osborn, Feb. 13, 1876. They now reside at Portis, Kan. They are members of the M. E. church, but have no children. John W., born March 28, 1857. Married Mrs. Charlotta Brown in July, 1882. They have one child, Bertha Harriet, born Dec. 22, 1884. They are members of the M. E. church. An infant son, lived but a few days. William E. and Harriet McDowell were members of Sand Hill Presbyterian Church. They and their two sons moved to Osborn County, Kansas, in 1879, where they still reside on a good farm. In their new home, finding no Presbyterian church, they united with the Congregational church in their neighborhood. Their postoffice is Portis, Osborn County, Kansas.

NOTE—William Edward McDowell died of apoplexy. September, 1900.

NOTE—Justice as well as affectionate gratitude prompts me to make special mention of the great kindness of William E. McDowell to the parents of his wife, who made their home in his family the last few years of their lives, and both died at his home. He always ministered to their comforts in a manner worthy of an affectionate son. His love and kindness to his wife, who has been a great sufferer for many years, is worthy of an honorable husband.—Compiler.

Martha L., ninth child of Thomas and Elizabeth Hart, was born in Blount County, East Tennessee, Feb. 27, 1833. Was married by Rev. N. S. Dickey, Aug. 28, 1856, to George W. Aikin, a school teacher of Bartholomew County. They have five children: Sarah F., born Sept. 11, 1857. She was married by Rev. Mr. Cooper to William R. Kingar, Aug. 14, 1895. They have no children.

Elizabeth, born May 1, 1860; died in infancy.

Homer L., born July 18, 1862. He was married by Rev. Mr. Lathrop to Miss Lily A. Walton, Dec. 25, 1894. They have two children: Mary Lovina, born Feb. 6, 1896; died in infancy. Esther, born Dec. 1, 1898.

Jane, fourth child of Geo. W. and Martha L. Aikin, was born Aug. 17, 1848. Was married by Rev. Mr. McWimmer to Mr. Russell Jackson, June 19, 1897. They are members of the Baptist church. No children.

Nellie, fifth child of Geo. W. and Martha Aikin, was born Aug. 28, 1874; died Jan. 11, 1876.

Martha L. Hart Aikin has been an invalid nearly all her life. She has borne her sufferings, met her trials and disappointments with courage, resignation and Christian fortitude. She was a member of Sand Hill Presbyterian Church. Since her marriage she united with the M. E. church. Their home is now in Indianapolis.

NOTE—To the remarkable memory of Geo. W. Aikin the writer is indebted for the verification of many of the facts in this paper.

Frances C., tenth child of Thomas and Elizabeth Hart, was born in Blount County, East Tennessee, Jan. 22, 1830; died Nov. 8, 1838.

Frances Juliette, eleventh child of Thomas and Elizabeth Hart, was born in Blount County, East Tennessee, Aug. 25, 1841. Was married by Rev. N. S. Dickey, March, 1861, to Mr. Isaac Franklin Townsend, a prosperous farmer of Clarke County, Indiana. They are members of the Presbyterian church, earnest, consistent Christians. They removed to Smith County, Kansas. Their postoffice address is Portis, Osborn County. They have five children: William B., born April 11, 1862. He was married to Miss Nevada Bates, of Smith County, Kansas, April 7, 1886. They have two children: Ralph, born Nov. 22, 1891, and an infant son. They are members of the Protestant Methodist church.

Charles Hart, second child of Isaac and Juliette Townsend, was born April 25, 1865. He was married to Miss Belle Stonehocker, of Smith County, Kansas, March 14, 1889. They are members of the Presbyterian church. They have two children: one died in infancy; Walter, born Oct. 12, 1898.

Stella Elizabeth, third child of Isaac and Juliette Townsend, was born in Clarke County, Indiana, March 28, 1867; died Dec. 27 of the same year.

Lelah M., fourth child of Isaac and Juliette Townsend, was born May 8, 1869. She was married Oct. 15, 1891, to Mr. William Shook. They live in Greene, Ia. Have one child, Harry L., born Feb. 16, 1894.

George Franklin, fifth child of Isaac and Juliette Townsend, was born in Smith County, Kansas, May 24, 1881, being the only one of their children born in Kansas, to which State the parents emigrated in 1877. They are all successful farmers. All own the homes in which they live. Their postoffice address in Oakvale, Smith County, Kansas.

NOTE—In addition to their large family, Thomas and Elizabeth Hart took into their home a boy 18 months old, and brought him up as their own, though no legal steps were taken for his adoption. His mother, a stranger to them, entreated them to take him. They gave him the name of James Hart. He was loved and cared for as one of their own. In September, 1856, he was married to Miss Susan Blessing, the daughter of a prominent farmer of Bartholomew County. She is a member of the M. E. church. After their marriage they located in Carrollton, Mo. They are an honorable family. He followed carpenter work for several years, but of late years has given his attention to farming. They have seven children. The above history was compiled by Mrs. Emmaline Winchester Roth, of Indianapolis, Ind., granddaughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hart.

CHAPTER IV.

GIDEON BLACKBURN AND HETTY A. (TAYLOR) HART AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

Gideon Blackburn Hart, fifth son of Joseph and Nancy Hart, was born at his father's home, near Maryville, Blount County, Tennessee, Oct. 29, 1798. He bore the name of Rev. Gideon Blackburn, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman and friend of the family. For that early day he had unusually good advantages for education, his father being a teacher. At the age of twenty he taught school in his native county and thus earned money to buy a horse and outfit, with which he traveled to Illinois in the spring of 1820. His first stopping place was at Palestine, on the Wabash river. Here he taught school for several months. Then he visited Vincennes, Ind., and from there he went to Columbus, Bartholomew County, looking for a suitable location for his father's family. In August, 1821, he returned to Vincennes, and from there he followed the military road laid out by Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Northwest Territory, to the Ohio river, thence into Kentucky, where he met his father's family, emigrating to Indiana, and conducted them to their future home in Bartholomew County. Here he made his home until the time of his marriage. In this new and sparsely settled community he was considered the best educated man in his county. During the first year of his residence a vacancy occurred in the office of sheriff. Mr. Hart was appointed to fill the vacancy. At the next election he was a candidate for the office. He and his opponent were at a corn husking, where there were about twenty voters, Democrats and Whigs. It was agreed that the candidates should divide the pile of corn, choose an equal number of huskers, and whichever candidate beat in the husking should receive the votes of all the company at the ensuing election. Mr. Hart's side beat, he got all their votes and was elected. (I had the above anecdote from one of the huskers in 1840.—C.

C. H.) Two years later he was re-elected. Thus he was sheriff of his county for five years. Nov. 6, 1824, he was married to Miss Hetty Alexander Taylor, daughter of David and Nancy Taylor. They began housekeeping soon after in a newly built cabin on 80 acres of land bought from his father. One year later he sold this farm and bought 104 acres of land of Mr. Sanders, one mile northwest of his first home, since known as the Sand Hill farm, where they lived until the time of his death. He afterwards owned two other small farms joining, or nearby, the Sand Hill place. In 1823 he was made a Master Mason in the lodge at Columbus, and continued in fellowship with his lodge until his death. When the office of school commissioner was created he was elected the first school commissioner of his county, and term after term was re-elected, each time almost unanimously, until the office was abolished. He thus served nineteen years, yet he never canvassed for the office. Thousands of dollars of school funds, almost all in silver, passed through his hands during these years without the loss of a penny. For two years—1849-1850—he represented his county in the Legislature, and then declined to be a candidate for re-election. In politics he was a Free Soil Democrat, as were many of his party at that day. He was a decided anti-slavery man, having inherited anti-slavery principles from his father in his youth. He was a great admirer of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and warmly in sympathy with its anti-slavery teachings. He was an ardent temperance man and advocated prohibition. He was the first president of the Bartholomew County Agricultural Society. At the time of his marriage his wife was a member of the Baptist church. A few years later, having changed her views on the subject of baptism, she united with the Presbyterian church. In the fall of 1828 he united with the same church, Rev. W. W. Woods being stated supply at that time. At once he took up the duty of family worship. The first evening he read a chapter in the Bible, he and his wife kneeled together, but it seemed as if he could not utter a word, and his wife prayed. He was so distressed that he could not sleep that night. The next day he wrote a short prayer and committed it to memory, but when they kneeled together that evening he could not remember one word of his prayer. Again the wife prayed. But he persevered until he could perform his service with comfort and pleasure. His prayers were a great help and blessing to all the family, and by them are treasured as the most sacred remembrance of our childhood home. Soon after the death of his father—June, 1841—he was elected an elder in

the Presbyterian church of Columbus, which office he held until the time of his death. They had nine children, seven of whom are now living (1899), viz: Nancy, born Oct. 27, 1825; Mary Elizabeth, born Sept. 16, 1827; Silas, born Sept. 14, 1829, died Oct. 4, 1834; Sarah Jane, born Oct. 1, 1831, died April 26, 1868; William Taylor, born Dec. 20, 1833; Harriet, born Feb. 22, 1836; Joseph Edward, born Nov. 14, 1838; Gideon Blackburn, Jr., born Dec. 2, 1840; Maria Louisa, born June 30, 1845. These were all born in the Sand Hill home.

The subject of this sketch was five feet, ten inches in height, weighed about 160 to 165 pounds, dignified in manners, neat in his dress, wore a silk hat and boots, and in early manhood, in cold weather, he wore a drab overcoat with a belt and large double capes, with chain and hook at the collar. He was kind and generous to all, but especially to the poor. He was the first in his township to own a clock, the first also to own a cider mill, which was made by his brother Charley in 1842, and was operated with a sweep and horse-power. He was universally respected as a man of honor and integrity. His life, both in public and private, was without reproach. His modest, consistent, every-day life as a Christian won for him the confidence of all who knew him. He was often sent for to pray with and comfort the sick and dying. He was a leader in every good and important work in the community—such as education, the church, Sabbath School and Bible Society; and always a strict observer of the Sabbath day. For the want of good teachers, he was twice called upon to teach the winter school in his neighborhood. Up to this time pupils were required to study out loud, and a loud school they made of it. At the opening of his first school, after answering many objections, he was permitted, as an experiment, to introduce the system of silent study. The experiment was a success.

For nearly three years before his death he was afflicted with the third-day ague, which baffled the skill of the physicians. The day before his death his pastor, Rev. N. S. Dickey, visited him, and before taking leave of him asked if he had any message he wished to send to the church. After a moment's reflection he said: "Tell them to love one another." He died Feb. 22, 1854, in the 56th year of his life, and was buried in Sand Hill graveyard. His pastor preached the funeral discourse at the house, from Rev. 14: 13. The Masons conducted the ceremonies at the grave.

The first child of Gideon B. and Hetty A. Hart was born at the family home, Sand Hill farm, Oct. 27, 1825. She was given the name of her paternal and maternal grandmothers—Nancy. She attended the public school of the neighborhood with various teachers, two terms to her father. Early in life she learned the routine of domestic work of farm life. At the age of eighteen she united with the Presbyterian church of Columbus. Feb. 20, 1845, she was married to Mr. David Pence, whose father, Jacob Pence, emigrated from Sullivan County, Tennessee, to Bartholomew County, Indiana, when David was eight years old. Mr. Pence was a contractor and builder. For the first four years of their married life they lived on a farm and then moved to Columbus. To them were born ten children, viz: Emma, born March 24, 1847; Mary, born Sept. 26, 1849. These both died of scarlet fever on the same day, Jan. 13, 1852. George, born March 15, 1852; Gideon Blackburn, born Aug. 25, 1854, died Sept. 14, 1856; Ella, born Feb. 16, 1857, died March 3, 1857; Lafayette, born Feb. 23, 1857; Ada, born July 31, 1860; Charles Jacob, born June 16, 1863; William David, born Nov. 26, 1865; Edward Hart, born April 10, 1868. The following extract is from the Columbus Bulletin, Oct. 9, 1868:

"Died, in this city, on the 3d inst., Mr. David Pence, aged 47 years. For many years he has been the leading mechanic of our town. His variety of talent and skill in execution made him widely known and called his services into continual requisition. In politics he was a Democrat. He was an active member of the Masonic order; constant in his attendance at the courts of the Lord's house on the Sabbath day. His faith in Jesus Christ as his Savior was clear and firm. He was buried by his brethren with Masonic honors. The largest concourse of citizens ever present at a funeral in this city or vicinity shows the high esteem in which he was held by all."

George, third child of Nancy and David Pence, attended the schools of Columbus and graduated from the High School in 1869. Spent one year in Wabash College. In 1871 he joined a corps of engineers and assisted in surveying and locating a railroad in Illinois; also the Terre Haute & Cincinnati Railroad. In 1873 he was employed in the Treasurer's office of his county. In 1874 he accepted the office of bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Columbus; then assistant cashier, and later cashier, until 1883, when he accepted the office of treasurer of the Cincinnati Coffin Company. This he resigned in 1885 and returned to Columbus and became bookkeeper for the Cerealine Manufac-

turing Company, in which he continued until 1892, when he was elected county auditor and served four years. The Cerealine company having removed their plant to Indianapolis, he was employed as general accountant of the company, where he still continues (1900). In his youth he was converted and united with the Presbyterian church and has led a consistent Christian life. He is an active Mason. Oct. 15, 1874, George Pence was married to Miss Mary Ella Billings, of Columbus. To them four sons were born, viz: Arthur Hart, born Aug. 29, 1875, died in infancy; George Billings, born July 16, 1878; David Dwight, born April 14, 1880; Pliny Jacob, born Jan. 6, 1882. On Jan. 6, 1894, Mrs. Mary Ella Pence, a lovely Christian, a devoted wife and mother entered into the rest that remaineth for the people of God. Two years later George Pence was married to Mrs. Rose Billings Orr, the widowed sister of his first wife. To them was born a daughter, Rose Ada.

Lafayette, son of David and Nancy Pence, was born in Columbus, Ind., Feb. 23, 1857. Took the regular course in the schools of Columbus and graduated from South Hanover College in the class of 1877. In his youth he united with the Presbyterian church and was active in Christian Association work during his course in college. He studied law in the office of Francis T. Hood, and was admitted to the bar on the day he was 21 years old. He practiced law one year in Winfield, Kan., and one year in Rico, Col. Dec. 22, 1880, he was married to Miss Clara Vawter, a member of the Presbyterian church of Franklin, Ind. In November, 1882, he was elected to the legislature of Colorado. At the close of the term he moved his family to Denver. Here he served as county attorney for two terms. In 1881-82 the city of Denver was engaged in a lawsuit involving large interests which could be settled only by an appeal to the United States Supreme Court at Washington. This business was placed in the hands of Mr. Pence, which he presented before that court and gained the case. In November, 1892, he was elected a member of Congress. After serving two years in Congress he spent two years in railroad business in New York. To Lafayette and his wife Clara were born four children, viz: Vawter, Aug. 27, 1882, died in infancy; Lafayette, Jr., March 14, 1884, Dec. 19, 1895, twins, son and daughter; both died in infancy. The mother died the same day. On June 29, 1888, Mr. Pence was married to Mrs. Kate Simmons, of Denver. They are now (July, 1900) living in San Francisco, Cal.

Ada, daughter of David and Nancy Pence, was born July 21, 1860. Graduated from the High School of Columbus, was a student in Oxford College, Oxford, O., one year, giving special attention to music under the instruction of Prof. Carl Mertz. She was converted in early youth and at the age of twelve united with the Presbyterian church, and from that time to the day of death she was a member of the choir, either as singer or organist. She had a sweet, well cultivated voice, and was a skillful performer on the piano and organ. On Nov. 8, 1882, she was married by her pastor, Rev. Alexander Parker, to Mr. William D. Stansifer, a young lawyer of Columbus. She died Nov. 23, 1883, leaving a daughter two weeks old, Ada Hart, who also died after three months. One who knew her well says: "Columbus never had a more noble Christian woman than Mrs. Ada Stansifer. She literally sat at the Master's feet, always watching for an opportunity to serve Him. Her sun set in glory before the meridian."

Charles Jacob, eighth child of David and Nancy Pence, was born June 12, 1863. He was converted in early youth and united with the Presbyterian church. Graduated from the High School of Columbus. Attended the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., and was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, June 12, 1884. He at once entered into partnership with his brother in Denver, Col., in the practice of law, Pence & Pence. They were successful lawyers until the senior partner went to Congress, November, 1892. The partnership was dissolved and the junior went to Salt Lake City and pursued the practice of law four years. While in Salt Lake City Mr. Pence went to Washington, D. C., and gained an important case in the Supreme Court, for which he received much praise from the press and his clients. When he and his brother returned to Denver, and Pence & Pence again became partners in their profession. On the 8th day of June, 1887, Charles J. Pence was married in Martinsville, Ind., to Miss Mary Edna Sorg, a member of the Presbyterian church of Martinsville. They have two daughters, Mary Ada, born May 22, 1889; Edith Ella, born Sept. 27, 1890. In September, 1898, the Pence brothers moved to San Francisco, Cal., and opened a law office, Pence & Pence, where they are now (July, 1900) successful lawyers.

William David, son of David and Nancy Pence, was born Nov. 26, 1865. He was converted in early youth and united with the Presbyterian church on the day he was eleven years old. Graduated from the High School of Columbus. In September, 1883, he entered the State University, Champaign, Ill., and grad-

uated in the class of 1886, with the degree of C. E., having made civil engineering a special study. From 1886 to 1892 he was employed by the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company in the capacity of roadmaster and assistant engineer and maintenance of way. On Dec. 31, 1889, Wm. D. Pence was married to Miss Lotta Gaston, a member of the Presbyterian church of Columbus, Ind. Their first home was in Temple, Tex. Having been elected to the chair of civil engineering in his alma mater—Illinois State University—he removed to Champaign, Ill., where he was a popular and successful teacher for two years. Here he was elected an elder in the Presbyterian church. Having been elected to the chair of civil engineering in Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., he removed to Lafayette in August, 1890, where he is a successful teacher. They have two children, Nellie Ada, born Aug. 23, 1890; Hellen Lottie, born Nov. 23, 1892.

Edward Hart Pence, tenth child of David and Nancy Pence, was born April 10, 1868. He united with the Presbyterian church at the age of twelve years. Graduated from the High School of Columbus, and also graduated from South Hanover College in the class of 1889, and from McCormick Theological Seminary in April, 1892. May 1, 1892, he began his labor as stated supply of the Presbyterian church of Georgetown, Col. On the 20th of June he was married to Miss Jessie Archer, of South Hanover, Ind., who was his classmate in college. For eighteen months his labors in Georgetown were successful. In October, 1893, he accepted a call to the church at Janesville, Wis., and was soon after installed as pastor. Here his labors were abundantly blessed. In January, 1900, it was stated that during the six years just past "there has been steady growth in this church. In this time there have averaged twelve accessions at each quarterly communion." To them were born three children: David William, July 6, 1893; Jessie Norma, July 9, 1895; Edna Louisa, Feb. 14, 1898.

In March, 1900, a committee from the Fort Street Church, Detroit, Mich., heard Mr. Pence in his pulpit morning and evening, and returned without making their business known to the young pastor. But in less than a week he received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Fort Street Church, which he accepted and was installed in the following May. For further matter relating to E. H. Pence, see Preachers' Chapter.

Mary Elizabeth, the second daughter of Gideon B. and Hetty A. Hart, was born at Sand Hill homestead, Sept. 16, 1829. She received her education at the public schools, partly under the in-

struction of her father. She was converted and united with the Presbyterian church in early life. At the age of twenty-one she taught school in Decatur County, twenty-five miles from home, making her home with her uncle, James Taylor. On April 17, 1851, she was married to Mr. Robert Braden, a prominent farmer and live stock dealer of Decatur County, Indiana. Four children were born of this union, viz: Frank Hart, March 7, 1852; Emma Louisa, Nov. 9, 1853; Anna Elizabeth, June 10, 1856; Edith Roberta, Oct. 10, 1861. In May, 1861, Robert Braden offered his services to his country in the civil war then in progress, and was made First Lieutenant in Company D, Seventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. After one year's service in the army of the Potomac he returned to Indiana and raised a regiment to repel the famous John Morgan raids, and was commissioned its Colonel by Governor Morton, but was killed Aug. 24, 1862, in the first engagement, near Henderson, Ky. Thus Mrs. Braden was left a widow with a family of children to raise, and all the cares of business which her husband left her. How well she accomplished this task may best be told by pointing to the positions of honor and respectability occupied by those children, all of whom have grown to years of maturity, and all but one are now (June, 1900) residing in St. Louis, Mo., where she makes her home with them. True to the faith of her fathers, Mrs. Braden has since her early youth been a devoted member of the Presbyterian church and has had the pleasure of seeing the names of all her children enrolled in its list of members.

Frank Hart Braden received his early education in the public schools of Greensburg, Ind. At the age of seventeen commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Henry Hayden in Breckenridge, Mo. Finished his course of study in the office of Hon. George R. Gardner, and was admitted to practice in October, 1872. Was elected prosecuting attorney of Caldwell County, Missouri, in 1882, and served two years. Was elected member of the Legislature for Caldwell County in 1884 and served two years. Moved to Kansas City, Mo., in 1887, and to St. Louis in 1889, where for several years he filled the office of assistant prosecuting attorney. He has practiced law continuously since 1872. In 1886 he received the third degree of Masonry in the lodge at Breckenridge. April 10, 1877, he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Stagner. Four children were born of this marriage: Robert S., born Jan. 27, 1878; Lytle H., Dec. 5, 1879; Walter A., May 3, 1881, died in infancy; Lotta A., July 15, 1889.

Anna Elizabeth Braden was married Jan. 19, 1885, to Mr. Spencer Tompkins, a prominent attorney of the Illinois bar, and for several years active in the politics of that State. They have three children: Edith Mabel, born Dec. 23, 1885; Hazel Louisa, born Aug. 16, 1887; Ethel Mary, born June 10, 1889. The family resides in St. Louis, Mo. The children are in the city schools. Mr. Tompkins is engaged in the practice of his profession. He is especially skillful as an abstractor of titles of real estate.

Edith Roberta Braden was married January, 1886, to Mr. George E. Quimby, a real estate broker of Boston, Mass., where he belongs to an old and prominent family, and where they still reside. They have three children: Bessie Louisa, born Nov. 29, 1886; Ada Bernice, born Jan. 30, 1888; Charles Norman, born Jan. 5, 1890.

Emma Louisa Braden was trained to dressmaking and for several years carried on a large dressmaking business in Kansas City, Mo. In 1892 she moved to St. Louis and makes her home with her sister, Mrs. Tompkins, and is employed in the millinery department of the Grand-Leader store.

Sarah Jane, fourth child of Gideon B. and Hetty A. Hart, was born on Sand Hill farm, Oct. 1, 1831. She received the name of two of her maternal aunts, Sarah and Jane Taylor. Her education was such as could be obtained in the public schools of the neighborhood. She was converted in early life and united with the Presbyterian church of Columbus. At twenty years of age she was married to Mr. Newton S. Jones, an enterprising farmer. To them were born seven children, viz: Laura Alice, Sept. 22, 1852; Gideon Blackburn, Dec. 6, 1853, died Aug. 5, 1854; Mary Kate, Aug. 9, 1855; Hattie Eva, Feb. 18, 1857; Miranda, March 8, 1860; Emma, April 28, 1862; Róvilla, March 29, 1864. Sarah Jane was a noble example of a Christian wife and mother. In her marriage she became surrounded by those of another denomination. She was always loyal to her own church, and in this her noble and faithful husband was a worthy help. She died May 25, 1868, in the thirty-seventh year of her age. Her pastor Rev. N. S. Dickey, conducted the funeral service, after which she was buried in Flat Rock cemetery. After the death of the mother the care of the family fell upon Laura Alice, the eldest daughter, who had remarkable patience, skill and tact for a girl of 16, and became mother and sister to the other children. On Oct. 16, 1873, Hattie Eva Jones died, at the age of sixteen, of pneumonia. She seemed to be the stoutest of the family, fond of outdoor exercise, so much so that she was often called her father's boy.

During the summer of 1874 the community was scourged with flux. Many died. Two of this family suffered, Miranda nigh unto death, and on August 20, Laura, the stay of the family, died of this scourge. In December, 1875, Mary Kate Jones was attacked with smallpox. She was immediately quarantined at her uncle's, where others had the disease, where she died December 31, and in the darkness of the night, as the new year was being ushered in, her body was laid to rest by the side of those who had preceded her to the better land. She was highly accomplished in music and taught the art to many pupils in the community. She attended the High School in Columbus, but her health did not permit her to graduate. She and her older sister were members of the Christian church at New Hope.

Miranda Jones completed her common school education and what was equal to two years' work in the High School, and then, at the age of seventeen, she obtained a license to teach in the public schools of the county. She taught nearly three years in the primary department of her home school. On the twentieth anniversary of her birth, March 8, 1880, she was married to Mr. Elijah S. Carter. The same day they commenced life together on a farm four miles southwest of Edinburg, Ind., where they still continue to reside (1900). At the age of eighteen she united with the New Hope Christian Church. After her marriage her church relationship, and also that of her husband, was transferred to the Kansas M. E. church. Her training in the public school prepared her for active work in the Sabbath School, in which she became a primary teacher worthy of the name. The County Sunday School Association, at three annual conventions, secured her to present a model recitation before the convention. To these parents were born two sons: Ralph Emerson, Feb. 5, 1881; Carl Jones, Aug. 12, 1883. Ralph graduated from the common schools and also from the Edinburg High School. At the age of twelve he united with the M. E. church, and during the same year he won the first prize in the county oratorical contest, after having won first place in the township contest. Six days after the President issued his call for volunteers in the Spanish-American war he signed the enlistment roll at Edinburg, and passed the medical examination.

Carl Jones Carter united with the M. E. church at the age of thirteen. At fourteen he graduated from the common schools, having carried off the honors of the county in scholarship, and first place in a recital contest in the home school. He entered the Edinburg High School in September, 1897.

Emma, sixth child of N. S. and Sarah Jane Jones, obtained a common school education, and also took advanced studies in the home school. On Sept. 20, 1882, she was married to Mr. J. E. Burnett, of Columbus. To them were born two children: Lila, Aug. 7, 1883; Nell, Feb. 7, 1888. Emma united with the New Hope Christian Church, and is now a member of that church in Columbus. Mr. Burnett is a traveling salesman. They have lived in St. Louis, Mo., and Des Moines, Ia. Their home is now (1900) in Columbus, Ind.

Rovilla, the youngest of the family of Newton S. and Sarah Jane Jones, grew to womanhood with the same advantages of education that the other daughters had. At the age of twenty-two she united with the New Hope Christian Church. On Feb. 14, 1894, she was married to Mr. Edward Chambers, an active young farmer near her father's home. They now (1900) reside on a farm two miles southeast of Nineveh, Johnson County, Indiana.

NOTE—The history of Rev. William Taylor Hart, fifth child of G. B. and H. A. Hart, will appear in the Preachers' Chapter.—C. C. H.

Harriet, fifth child of Gideon B. and Hetty A. Hart, was born at the Sand Hill homestead, Feb. 21, 1836. She received her early education in the schools of the neighborhood, was converted early in life and united with the Presbyterian church of Columbus, of which her father was an elder. In 1853 she was married to Mr. George M. Trotter, a teacher of Hope, Bartholomew County. When President Lincoln called for 75,000 troops Mr. Trotter enlisted in Company B, Sixth Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Augustus Abbett, of Columbus, Ind. After three months' service as noncommissioned officer he was honorably discharged and returned home. In August, 1862, he raised a company for the . . . Indiana Volunteer Infantry of which Governor O. P. Morton commissioned him Captain, in which he served until May 20, 1865, when he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and held that rank until he was finally discharged, June 8, 1865. One of his campaigns was with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Trotter and his family moved to Breckenridge, Caldwell County, Missouri. He bought a farm three miles from Breckenridge, where he is one of the leading farmers of his township. He is a Mason and has been ever since he was twenty-one years old. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church of Breckenridge. To them were born five children: viz: Charles Franklin, Minnie Harriet D., George A. and Josephine, who

died at sixteen months. Charles F. united with the Congregational church in his youth. Graduated from Kidder College in the class of 1887 and soon after was elected professor of the High School in Leonard, Tex. On Thanksgiving day, 1898, he was married at Water Valley, Miss, to Miss Hattie V. Fewell. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias. They have one daughter, Naomi Edwinnie. Early in 1899 Charles F. Trotter was appointed by the government superintendent of the Tuskahoma Female Institute Lyceum, Indian Territory. Their home is at the Lyceum, Tuskahoma.

Minnie Trotter is a member of the Presbyterian church. Graduated from Kidder College in the class of 1887. She was married June 26, 1890, to Mr. Leslie R. Thwing, a farmer. They live near Hamilton, Mo. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. They have three children: Bessie Merriett, born April 26, 1891; Eleanor Pearl, born April, 1897; Charles Franklin, Feb. 15, 1900.

Hattie D. Trotter is a member of the Congregational church. Graduated from Kidder College in the class of 1891. She was married to Mr. Nathaniel Reynolds, a telegraph operator, in charge of Lexington station, Henry, Ray County, Missouri. He is a member of the Congregational church.

George Albert Trotter is a student in Kidder College and will graduate in the class of 1900. He is a member of the Congregational church of Kidder, and a member of Odd Fellows Lodge in Breckenridge.

Joseph Edward, seventh child of Gideon B. and Hetty A. Hart, was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, Nov. 15, 1838. Received such education as was obtainable in the common schools of that period, and when the war of the rebellion began was attending school at Milford, Ind., preparing to enter college. Left school April 15, 1861, and enlisted in Company B, Sixth Indiana Infantry, at Columbus, for three months. Participated in the West Virginia campaign and was discharged Aug. 2, 1861, re-enlisting on the same day, in Company D, Seventh Indiana Infantry. The regiment was sent to Western Virginia and was **engaged at Greenbrier in one month from the date of organization.** Was attached to Lander's, afterwards Shield's division, in the Shenandoah Valley, and participated in the battles of Winchester and Port Republic. During the winter's campaign he contracted a severe cold, which necessitated his discharge, June 28, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability, for "disease of

throat and lungs." Returning home, he remained a private citizen until July 15, 1862, when, in connection with his brother-in-law, George M. Trotter, and his brother, Gideon B. Hart, began enlisting a company for the service, which went into camp at Indianapolis, August 10. The regiment was organized August 16, and this company became Company H, with Geo. M. Trotter as Captain and Jos. E. Hart First Lieutenant. Left the State August 19 and was engaged in the disastrous battle of Richmond, Ky., August 30. The regiment suffered very severely in killed and wounded and was compelled to surrender. Being paroled in a few days, returned home and on exchange in November following, the regiment went to Memphis, Tenn., and participated in the campaign of that winter, preparatory to the investment of Vicksburg. Joined the force in the rear of Vicksburg in June, 1863, and was, immediately after the surrender, attached to Sherman's command and took part in the movement against Johnson at Jackson, Miss., and in the fighting which resulted in the capture of that city. In September the division was brought to Memphis and marched to Chattanooga, participating in the battle of Missionary Ridge, in which the subject of this sketch was wounded. Owing to the progress of disabilities incurred the previous year, he was compelled to again leave the army, and resigned February 15, 1864, and returned to his home at the "Sand Hill." Was married August 3, 1862, at Milford, Ind., to Edith, daughter of James and Sarah Mandlove. The children born of this marriage were Joseph Edward, Jr., born July 8, 1863, and died March 1, 1880; Stella, born August 12, 1865; Florence Emma, born Feb. 4, 1868, and died March 22, 1890; Edith, born Oct. 19, 1869; Hetty, born July 19, 1872, and died Sept. 11, 1878; James William and Charles, born Jan. 17, 1875; and Louise Goff, born Feb. 24, 1885. After the war he removed to Breckenridge, Mo., and remained there until 1869. Afterwards located at New Martinsville, W. Va., where he remained until 1890, being engaged for a number of years during that period as editor and proprietor of a newspaper. In October, 1890, was appointed to a clerkship in the Pension Bureau at Washington, D. C., the family removing to that city in April, 1891. He became a member of the Sand Hill Presbyterian Church in 1853, and is at this writing (1899) a member of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C. His wife, his son, Dr. J. Wm. Hart, and daughter Stella are also members of the Presbyterian church.

while his daughter Edith is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Dr. James William Hart, son of J. E. and Edith Hart, was married to Miss Grace Duncan, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1899. To them a son, Charles Edward, was born Jan. 17, 1900.

Gideon Blackburn Hart, Jr., was born Dec. 2, 1840, at the Sand Hill homestead. He was the fourth son in the family. He received his education in the public schools. In his youth he united with the Presbyterian Church of Columbus. In 1862 he enlisted in the Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in Company H. He was, successively, Orderly Sergeant, First Lieutenant, and discharged in June, 1865, with the rank of Captain. In August, 1865, he went to Breckenridge, Mo., where he engaged in the hardware business and afterwards in farming, feeding and shipping live stock. In 1893, after a hotly contested primary election, he was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of Breckenridge, which office he held for four years. He is a Mason and Knight Templar. On Oct. 30, 1866, he was married to Miss Eliza O., in Breckenridge. To them were born five children: Charles E., who died in early infancy; Walter O., Lucy D. and Maria Taylor. This family are all identified with the Presbyterian church.

Charles E. Hart was born Feb. 28, 1869, at Breckenridge, Mo. He received his education at the High School in Breckenridge. On April 16, 1899, he was married in Kansas City, Mo., to Anna Thomas, of Caldwell County. He is now and has been for several years living in Muscogee, Ind. Ter., in the employ of the Patterson Mill Company as a salesman in their general store. They have one child, a daughter, born in February, 1900. He is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Walter O. Hart was born on a farm near Breckenridge, March 8, 1871. He graduated from the Breckenridge High School in 1888. Went to Annapolis in the spring of 1888, as the result of a competitive examination in his congressional district, but failed to enter the Naval Academy because of defective vision. Has been in the employ of the savings bank for the last ten years, as bookkeeper at first, and the last four years as cashier. In June, 1896, he was married to Miss Lulu Murphy, of Breckenridge. They have two children: Mary Virginia, born Oct. 20, 1897; Florence, born Nov. 31, 1899. He and his wife

are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is also a ruling elder. He is a Mason and has served as master of his lodge.

Lucy D. Hart was born June 21, 1879, at Breckenridge. She graduated from the Breckenridge High School in 1896. She is an active member of the Presbyterian church.

Maria T. Hart was born May 8, 1883, in Breckenridge. She is a student in the Breckenridge High School and has already gained considerable local reputation as a writer.

Maria Louisa, ninth child of Gideon B. and Hetty A. Hart, was born July 30, 1845, at Sand Hill farm. She received her education in the public schools. In 1865 she accompanied her mother and other members of the family to Breckenridge, Mo., where on July 16, 1867, she was married to Mr. Joseph D. Thompson, of Breckenridge. Mr. Thompson was brought up on a farm in Ray County, Missouri. In early life he was employed by a relative in a store in Breckenridge. In a few years he purchased the store, and for thirty years he carried on a general mercantile business. He is also the owner of one or more good farms near Breckenridge. They own a beautiful residence and other property in Breckenridge. In 1898 Mr. Thompson sold his store and closed that branch of his business, and has since been engaged in banking. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, South, and are faithful attendants at the Sabbath School and the midweek prayer meeting. He is also a Mason.

Elizabeth Hart, the only daughter of Joseph Hart, and whose mother's name was Nancy (Shanklin) Hart, was born in the family home, three miles northeast of Maryville, Blount County, East Tennessee, Jan. 11, 1802. She had the usual advantages of education of her day, but being the only daughter in a large family, a large share of domestic labor fell to her lot. When but five years of age her mother died. Two years later, to her delight and comfort, the father married a second time. Under the guidance and training of the stepmother, Elizabeth grew up to womanhood, and seldom have stepmother and stepdaughter been more genial and kind to each other. Under the ministry of Dr. Anderson she was converted at an early age and united with New Providence Church. At about twenty years of age she was married under rather romantic circumstances. She was engaged to Mr. William Trotter, a young farmer and "singing school master" of the neighborhood. Early in the autumn of 1821 her

father started to emigrate to Indiana. Mr. Trotter was to go to Indiana in the spring of 1822, be married and there make their future home. But about sunrise the next morning after the family started on their journey, William Trotter and his brother Isaac came to the camp and proposed to have Elizabeth return to Maryville and be married that day, to which all agreed. The Trotter brothers, Elizabeth and her brother Silas, all on horseback, returned to the house of Dr. Anderson, and by him William Trotter and Elizabeth Hart were married. They settled on a farm near Maryville. William Trotter was of Scotch descent, a native of Virginia. His father, Richard Trotter, was a soldier in the American Revolution, and emigrated from Virginia to Jefferson County, Tennessee, about the year 1800, when William was eight years old. Later on the family moved to Blount County. There William was converted at an early age and united with New Providence Church. He had a good voice and some training in vocal music. Frequently taught singing school, and for many years led the singing in the church. He enlisted in the war of 1812-15. Was in Gen. Coffee's mounted battalion, in the Southern division of the army under Gen. Jackson. Late in the war his battalion was detailed for special duty at Baton Rouge, La., from which place they were ordered to make a forced march to New Orleans, which they accomplished in two days and nights, reaching New Orleans at noon on the memorable 8th of January, 1815. After his discharge from military service he returned to Tennessee. After their marriage, as noted above, they lived on their farm in Blount County twelve years, when the family moved to Bartholomew County, Indiana, in the spring of 1833. In February, 1836, they moved to Washington County, and in the spring of 1839 they moved to Blue Lick, Clarke County, Indiana. There they bought a farm of 120 acres, where they spent the remainder of their days. Mr. Trotter was a tall, straight man of military bearing. He had deep, positive religious convictions, a clear knowledge of God's word and was a strict observer of the Sabbath. He was invited to superintend the Sunday school in the Protestant M. E. church, three miles from his home. He declined, saying he wanted a Sunday School where his own children and immediate neighbors could attend. He organized a school in the school house of his district, which was largely attended, summer and winter, for many years. He frequently had preaching by the pastor of the church in Charlestown, nine miles distant, to which he and his wife had attached themselves

soon after coming to Blue Lick. In a short time the Presbyterians of the community and a few others were organized into a branch of the church in Charlestown. Mr. Trotter was made an elder. This organization gave great joy to him and his wife. They had stated preaching for several years and a well-organized Sabbath School; but the elder's health failed, and in March, 1870, he died, aged seventy-eight.

NOTE.—Though living 350 miles distant, I visited my sister once in two years, during her widowhood, and usually preached at her house. My last visit was when she was nearly eighty years of age. Her sight was clear, her hearing good. Six months before that, while going to meeting on horseback, her favorite mode of travel, her horse became restless and threw her over his head. Though badly bruised, no bones were broken. She had never been sick so as to need a physician. She and I talked until midnight. Among other things, she said: "I shall never be able to go to meeting again, and we have no preacher now. When I die will you come and preach my funeral sermon?" I told her I would if I was notified in time. She died April 4, 1883, at the age of eighty-one. She was buried by the side of her husband. To my great sorrow, I did not receive notice of her death until a week after her burial.—C. C. H.

She was small of stature, her mind was well stored with a knowledge of God's word, her Bible was her daily companion. She greatly enjoyed the preaching of the gospel, and often entertained the preachers. William Trotter and his wife were the parents of eight children.

Nancy Ann, born in Blount County, Tennessee, June, 22, 1823. She became a member of the Presbyterian church in early life. She was married to Mr. William Baughin, a carpenter. They had one son, who died in infancy. The mother died May 10, 1853, aged 30 years.

Isaac Campbell born June 18, 1825, died Aug. 15, 1831.

Joseph Albert, born July 31, 1828. He learned the carpenter's trade and afterwards became an expert machinist and millwright. For many years he was engaged in installing the inside and putting the machinery in mills and factories. In this work he labored in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and West Virginia. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, a Sir Knight Mason and unmarried. His home is in Columbus, Ind.

Martha Elizabeth, born Aug. 21, 1830; died May 26, 1837.

Eliza Jane, born Sept. 13, 1832; died June 16, 1852. She was a member of the Presbyterian church.

William Harvey, born Oct. 20, 1834; died Aug. 26, 1851.

John Richard, born May 11, 1838; died June 27, 1839.

Eleanor Serena, born March 4, 1841. She was married to Mr. James A. Townsend, a farmer, Dec. 24, 1865. They have three sons: Albert Trotter, born April 7, 1867. He is a teacher and Charles Hart, born Feb. 1, 1873, a farmer. These brothers are unmarried (1900). Post office, Blue Lick, Clarke County, Indiana.

James A. Townsend, Sr., died at Blue Lick, Ind., about the year 1883.

CHAPTER V.

JOSEPH, JR., SILAS, ELIZABETH, SAMUEL, AND JAMES HARVEY.

Joseph Hart, Jr., third son of Joseph and Nancy Hart, was born in Fort McTeer, Blount County, Tennessee, in 1793. His early education was limited to the schools of the neighborhood. He learned the trade of tanner and currier. He was married, but to whom the writer cannot learn, as the court house records were destroyed by fire. They had no children. For fifteen years he made his home and carried on a tannery in Columbia, Maury County Tennessee, where he died in 1833, aged forty years.

Silas Hart, fourth son of Joseph and Nancy Hart, was born at the home of his parents in Blount County, East Tennessee, in 1796. He received such education as the community afforded and learned the carpenter's trade. In September, 1821, he accompanied the family to Bartholomew County, Indiana, where he assisted in erecting a cabin and clearing ground for the next year's crop. In the spring of 1822 he returned to Blount County, where he was married to Miss Susan Strain. They had one son, Silas Hart, Jr. After the birth of the son the father died. The widow and her son accompanied her father, Mr. Robert Strain, to Alabama. In his young manhood Silas Hart, Jr., went to Carrollton, Miss., and was employed in the store of his uncle, Samuel Hart. In 1849 he went to California. Since then his friends have lost sight of him.

Samuel, second son of Joseph and Mary Hart, was born at the homestead, three miles northeast of Maryville, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1813. The family emigrated to Bartholomew County, Indiana, in the autumn of 1821. Here Samuel attended such schools as the neighborhood afforded. The mother having died, the father, in May, 1828, took Samuel to Columbia, Tenn., to reside with his brother, Joseph Hart, Jr. Here he attended school one year, and was then employed in a store where he gained some knowl-

edge of mercantile business. At eighteen he was employed as deputy postmaster, which duties he performed with great satisfaction to the community. At twenty he was sent by some capitalists to Columbus, Miss., to attend the sale of lands which the government had obtained by treaty from the Indians before they were transferred to their territory in the West. This business was performed to the entire satisfaction of his employers. And so well was he pleased with what he learned of the new territory that in the fall of 1833 he went to Carrollton, Miss., and located as a general merchant. These three journeys between Tennessee and Mississippi were made on horseback, alone, most of the way through a wilderness country and almost without roads.

About the year 1835 the Legislature of Mississippi repudiated the public debts of the state. In consequence of this act Mr. Hart became a bankrupt and took the benefit of the United States bankrupt law, gave up what goods and other property he held and went out of business. After all was disposed of, the claims unpaid amounted to several hundred dollars at home and \$10,000 to a wholesale merchant in New York. A vacancy having occurred in the office of Probate Clerk, the most remunerative office in the county, Mr. Hart was appointed to fill the vacancy. And so well did he do this work that the people elected him for six successive terms. Thirteen years in this office—and at the same time, as he was a good business man and a ready writer, he did much work for the State—enabled him to accumulate, above his current expenses, about \$13,000. Though all former debts were legally cancelled, yet he felt that he was morally bound for them, should he ever be able to pay them. Hence he first paid in full his home obligations. In August, 1848, he paid his New York merchant \$10,000 in gold, and then, with a clean record, he again went into general mercantile business, and soon became the most popular and successful merchant in his county.

June 18, 1842, he was married to Miss Amanda Ayres, of Elkton, Ky., who was visiting her brother, Treadwell Ayres, a lawyer of Carrollton. To them were born eleven children, viz: Emma Stansberry, April 26, 1843; Mary Elizabeth, Feb. 4, 1845; a daughter, unnamed, died in infancy; William Harrison, Aug. 21, 1847; Laura Amanda, Oct. 11, 1849; died July 18, 1862, aged 13 years; Charles Harvey, Feb. 8, 1852, died in Texas, Nov. 19, 1888, aged 36 years; Samuel, Jr., Jan. 9, 1855; Washington

Stansberry, Nov. 19, 1856, died Sept. 27, 1857; Minnie Ella, Oct. 3, 1858; Isaac Ayres, May 3, 1861, died April 10, 1893, aged 32 years; Clarence, Aug. 17, 1864, died Sept. 7, 1865.

In October, 1842, Samuel Hart and Amanda, his wife, were converted under the preaching of Rev. James Gallagher, then laboring as an evangelist in Carrollton. They united with the Presbyterian church. He was soon after elected a ruling elder and Clerk of the Session, in which he served until the time of his death. His Christian life was very simple and practical in its character. After his conversion he at once established the family altar, which was ever after faithfully maintained. He literally lived the "Golden Rule," which was manifest in the family, in his business and, indeed, everywhere. Like one of old, he could say: "For to me to live is Christ." He was a diligent student of the Bible, and always at the midweek prayer meeting. A careful observer of the Sabbath, he neither made nor received social visits on the Lord's day. For forty years he superintended the Sabbath School, and also conducted a Bible class Sabbath afternoon for adults who could not attend the Sabbath School in the morning. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and often served as master of his lodge, and also as high priest of his chapter.

At the beginning of the civil war he was worth \$50,000. Much of this, however, consisted of claims on citizens of Carroll and surrounding counties, which, at the close of the war, were worthless. The Confederate army swept through Carrollton more than once; the Federal army also. What one left the other took. Hence at the close of the war he was almost bankrupt again, his business was completely broken up. During the first three years of the war he bought all the cotton he could, and as it was not safe to ship it, he stored it for safety in remote parts of the county. At the close of the war he wrote to his New York merchant, to whom he had now been indebted for five years, that he would send him the cotton to cancel the debt, and if there were a balance due him, he would take it in goods. The balance enabled him to resume business in a small way, which he did in the autumn of 1865; but the country was so utterly impoverished by the war that business was almost a failure. After a few years his health failed and he closed business, having little worldly goods, but out of debt.

NOTE.—I lived in my brother Samuel's family from 1851 to 1855. In January, 1887, I spent two weeks with him. He was feeble, a constant sufferer from a chronic complaint, but always patient and cheerful. He walked with me twice to the house of

God. During the following winter he was so feeble that he kept to his bed most of the time. On the evening of Feb. 15, 1888, he said to his wife: "I would like to get up and pray once more." She assisted him. They kneeled together at the bedside, and after a few minutes his voice ceased. The spirit had returned to God, who gave it. This was the glorious ending of the life that now is of one of the most cheerful, happy, godly men I ever knew. He was seventy-five years old, height 5 feet, 7 inches, weight 160 pounds; always neat in person and dress, shaved smooth. In manner, gentle, kind and amiable. A noble Christian gentleman. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace." His wife, Amanda Ayres Hart, was a quiet, unassuming, godly woman, in every way worthy of such a husband. She survived her husband about two years, when she joined him.

"In the land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal reign."—C. C. Hart.

Emma Stansberry, born April 26, 1843. Educated in the schools of Carrollton. She united with the Presbyterian church in early life. Was married to Mr. John L. Tustin, a jeweler of Carrollton, March 21, 1860. They had two daughters, Lizzie and Emma H. Mr. Tustin served in the Confederate army during the civil war. He died soon after the war. His widow and her children lived with her parents, she taking the oversight of household affairs, until after the death of her father, 1888; when she purchased and remodeled the Carrollton Hotel, which she opened as the Tustin House. This business she conducted successfully until her death in 1897.

Lizzie Tustin, after completing her education in the Carrollton schools and studying music under private instruction, spent one year in the College of Music, Cincinnati, O. She was then employed as a music teacher in a school in Texas, where she married a Mr. Iler. They had one son, Garland. Mrs. Iler returned to Carrollton on a visit and died there November 26, 1895. Their son, Garland Iler, has a home with his uncle, S. P. Armstrong.

Emma H. Tustin united with the Presbyterian church in early life. She married Mr. McBride, a druggist of Carrollton. They had no children. After the death of her mother she took the management of the Tustin House. For three years she was a helpless sufferer from spinal trouble. During this time she manifested the greatest patience and Christian resignation. Died April 17, 1899, in the 32d year of her age.

Mary Elizabeth, second child of Samuel and Amanda Hart, was born Feb. 4, 1845. She received her education in schools of Grenada and also at Grenada, Miss. She united with the Presbyterian church at an early age. She was married to Mr. Isaac Anderson Hood, son of Rev. Nathaniel Hood, of Blount County, Tennessee, Nov. 27, 1866. They had two children, Samuel Hart and Amanda. Their married life was spent in Memphis, Tenn., where Mr. Hood died March 16, 1873. Mrs. Hood and her children made their home in Carrollton, where she taught school for two years. On Sept. 26, 1876, she was married to Mr. William I. Ayres, a cotton broker of Grenada, where he died of yellow fever Sept. 5, 1878. Mrs. Ayres then taught in the public schools of Grenada for fifteen years. After this she lived three years in Webster Groves, Mo., when, at the request of the School Board, she returned to Grenada and resumed the work of teaching, which she still continues (February, 1900).

Samuel Hart Hood was born April 7, 1848. He received his education in the schools of Grenada. He served an apprenticeship of one year in the office of the Grenada Sentinel and completed his apprenticeship in Memphis. As a journeyman printer he worked in Memphis, Tenn., Evansville, Ind., and other cities. In September, 1895, he came to Webster Groves, Mo., and has since that time been in the employ of R. P. Studley & Co., printers, binders and lithographers of St. Louis. On Nov. 15, 1898, he was married to Miss Clara Bristol, daughter of Dr. B. J. Bristol, of Webster Groves. They have one child, Clara Hood.

Amanda Hood was born Nov. 18, 1869. Received her education in the schools of Grenada. In early life she united with the Presbyterian church. Dec. 21, 1887, she was married to Mr. John W. Buchanan, editor of the Grenada Sentinel. They have two children: Mary, born Aug. 16, 1887; and Ellen, born June 6, 1898.

Third child of Samuel and Amanda Hart, a daughter, not named, died in infancy.

William Harrison, fourth child of Samuel and Amanda Hart, was born Aug. 20, 1846. Received his education in the schools of Carrollton. Was converted in early life and united with the Presbyterian church. He soon developed a remarkable Christian character. At the age of seventeen he was drafted into the Confederate army, participating in the battle of Franklin, near Nashville, Tenn., where he was so severely wounded as to unfit

him for further military service. He returned home in February, 1865. After he recovered from his wound he went to St. Louis, where he was employed as traveling salesman for E. C. Simmons & Co., afterwards Simmons Hardware Company. He continued in their employ nine years. He married Miss Roxie Gregory, of St. Louis. Then he established himself in the hardware business in Grenada, Miss., and was building up a good trade when, on Aug. 19, 1878, he died in the scourge of yellow fever which carried off 350 of the citizens of Grenada. His widow returned to her father's home in St. Louis.

Charles Harvey, sixth child of Samuel and Amanda Hart, was born Feb. 8, 1852. Received his primary education in the schools of Carrollton, was a student in the State University of Oxford, Miss., one year. Went to St. Louis, where he was employed as bookkeeper in the M. E. Book Concern. After this he went to Western Texas, where he was employed in herding cattle for several years, when he formed a partnership with two others in the cattle raising business, where he died Nov. 19, 1888, in the 37th year of his age. Unmarried.

Samuel, Jr., seventh child of Samuel and Amanda Hart, was born Jan. 9, 1855. He received his education in the schools of Carrollton. He married Miss Hattie Miller, of Carrollton. They are members of the Presbyterian church, and have three children: Harry M., born May 31, 1886; Minnie Armstrong, born Feb. 24, 1889; Samuel, Jr., born Oct. 19, 1893. He has been clerk of the Chancery Court of his district twelve years, and at the late election was elected for the seventh time.

Minnie Ella, ninth child of Samuel and Amanda Hart, was born Oct. 3, 1858. She received her education in the Carrollton schools. Was converted in early life and united with the Presbyterian church. She was married Oct. 9, 1887, to Mr. Stephen P. Armstrong, of Vaiden, Miss. The Armstrong Bros. are doing a prosperous business as general merchants. Mr. Armstrong is an elder in the Presbyterian church. They have four children, only one of whom is now living (September, 1900). Mrs. Minnie Ella, wife of S. P. Armstrong, died September, 1900, aged forty-two years.

Isaac Ayres, tenth child of Samuel and Amanda Hart, was born May 3, 1861. Attended the schools of Carrollton. After he became of age he made his home in Holly Springs, Miss. He died April 10, 1893, aged thirty-two years. Unmarried.

Clarence, eleventh child of Samuel and Amanda Hart, was born Aug. 17, 1864, died Sept. 7, 1865.

NOTE—Laura Amanda Hart died at the age of thirteen. Washington Stansberry Hart lived but fourteen months. Clarence Hart lived twelve months.—C. C. II.

James Harvey, third son of Joseph and Mary Hart, was born in the family home three miles northeast of Maryville, East Tennessee, Sept. 21, 1815. He was named for Rev. James Harvey, author of "Harvey's Meditations," a devotional work popular with the Presbyterians of East Tennessee. At six years of age he accompanied the family in their emigration to Bartholomew County, Indiana. Here he obtained the rudiments of education, such as could be had in the schools of the neighborhood. When about fourteen years old his father carefully wrote the indentures and apprenticed his son to John B. Abbott, of Columbus, to learn the trade of a tailor. When out of his apprenticeship he went to Salem, Ind., where he worked for two years as a journeyman tailor. In the early autumn of 1836, at the age of twenty-one, when the Ohio river was low and few boats were running, he, with ten other young men, some mechanics, some common laborers, one lawyer, all seeking an opening for business, clubbed together, bought two skiffs, fishing and hunting implements, and from New Albany, Ind., started down the Ohio river, stopping at farm houses or towns when their larder required replenishing, sleeping on shore or in barns. After twelve or fifteen days they landed at Evansville, Ind. Here they sold their outfit and disbanded. The young tailor made his way, on foot, across the country to New Haven, a village on the Little Wabash river, in Gallatin County, Illinois. Here he established and carried on the tailoring business successfully for fourteen years. In September, 1850, he moved to Shawneetown, on the Ohio river, where he established himself as a merchant tailor and general clothier. In this business he continued with a good degree of success, enjoying the confidence of his fellow-citizens for thirty years; when by misfortunes, failures by others and faithlessness of friends for whom he had endorsed, he was driven to the wall and compelled, at the age of seventy-four, to go out of business. His fellow-citizens showed their confidence in his integrity by electing him treasurer of the city, which office he held many years, and at each election he received a handsome majority of votes; and although each year \$6,000 to \$8,000 passed through

his hands, not a dime was missing. And in the final settlement, after many years of service, his accounts were found by the auditing authority to be correct. He also served as magistrate seven years, receiving an unusually large amount of business, especially in collecting, all of which was found correct. In 1842 he was made a Master Mason, and soon after received the degree of Royal Arch Mason. He has served in every office in his lodge, and for seventeen years was secretary. In 1872 he was elected treasurer of his lodge, which office he has held continuously twenty-seven years. He was a careful and discriminating reader of magazines and other general literature, and had a retentive memory. No man in his community had a more accurate knowledge of current literature, especially of the current history of the affairs of his own country, than he had.

On March 26, 1860, he was married to Miss Achsah L. Gold, a member of the Presbyterian church of Shawneetown. To this union four children were born: Joseph Calvin, May 6, 1862; Mary Frances, May 5, 1865, died Sept. 14, 1872; Charles, Jan. 4, 1869, died when a few weeks old; Elizabeth, March 9, 1870, died April 1, 1871.

In the autumn of 1867 Rev. C. C. Hart, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Logan, O., visited his brother in Shawneetown. At the solicitation of the pastor and session of the church, he conducted evangelistic services daily for two weeks, at which time his brother and many others were converted and united with the Presbyterian church. He at once established the family altar. He collected a class of small children, brought them into the Sabbath School, taught them Sabbath after Sabbath, visited them at their homes, and had the unspeakable pleasure of seeing them all converted and brought into the church.

NOTE—He has always maintained a noble character for honesty, integrity in business, purity in private life, fidelity to public trusts, generous to all and eminently domestic in his habits. He has no enemies, and all who know him respect him for his many good qualities, which have been manifest in the community in which he has lived for half a century. And now, at the completion of his 85th year, Sept. 21, 1900, he is living a quiet life, enjoying the peace of the gospel, illustrating the fruits of the Spirit, waiting patiently the call of the Master. His wife, Atta, as she is familiarly called, is a noble woman, an earnest Chris-

tian, sweet, gentle, quiet of temper; in every way worthy of her noble husband. Those who know her best appreciate and love her most.—C. C. H.

Joseph Calvin, the only living son of James H. and Achah L. Hart, received his education in the schools of Shawneetown. At an early age he was converted and united with the Presbyterian church, and has ever been active in the Sabbath School, choir, Christian Endeavor and in the general work of the church. In his boyhood he learned the printing business. For eight years he was bookkeeper for Hair & Ridgeway, box manufacturers and lumber dealers, of Chicago. The winters proving too severe, he left Chicago and for a year was editor and manager of the Carmi Courier, White County, Illinois. He then accepted a clerkship in the State National Bank of Shawneetown, which he still holds (January, 1900). He is also chief editor of the Shawnee News. He was made a Master Mason in 1891, Warren Lodge, and for four years has been master of his lodge (January, 1900).

CHAPTER VI.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF REV. CHARLES COFFIN HART.

I was born in my father's house, three and one-half miles northeast of Maryville, Blount County, East Tennessee, March 29, 1820. I was named for Rev. Charles Coffin, D. D., who came from Newberyport, Mass., to East Tennessee in the early history of that colony. I was baptized by Rev. Isaac Anderson, D. D. My parents, Joseph and Mary (Means) Hart, were godly people, seeking for themselves and their children, first of all, "The kingdom of God and His righteousness."

In September, 1821, the family emigrated to Bartholomew County, Indiana, where my father purchased from the government 160 acres of land, five miles east of Columbus, and built a cabin in which we lived six years. The country was almost a wilderness. Here I learned the names of all the forest trees in that part of the country and how to tell the points of the compass, when in the woods on a cloudy day, by the moss on the north side of certain trees. I also learned the names and habits of the birds and wild animals that were common in the country. As I was the youngest in the family, I spent much of the time in the cabin with my mother. Among my earliest recollections is seeing my mother spinning flax on the "little wheel," brought from the old home in Tennessee. Mentally, I can now see the big Bible lying open on a chair at her left hand. As she was spinning she would read and commit to memory verses of the Bible. Here she taught me to commit to memory the hymn, "There Is a Land of Pure Delight," the first thirteen verses of the fifth chapter of Matthew and other verses of Scripture, long before I knew the alphabet. In the evenings, by the firelight, while mother would spin or knit, the boys, under father's direction, committed to memory the questions and answers of the Shorter Catechism, or verses of scripture. After which father

would sing hymns from memory. And when he sang, "Awake, my soul, by Sinai's sound, my soul in bonds of guilt I found," etc., I often trembled. I knew I was a sinner and had need to be "born again." Thus early did the Holy Spirit, by means of divine truth contained in this hymn, awaken my conscience to my condition as a sinner, when I was not four years old. And from that time on the consciousness of sin and the need of a Savior was ever present with me. When about five years old the question, "Will God hear my prayer?" came before my mind. I went away alone and asked God that a certain thing—which I thought very uncertain—should happen within three days. To my surprise it occurred just as I had asked. Since that time I have never for a moment doubted that God would hear and answer prayer. When I was six years old my brother William was drowned in Clifty creek. I had never seen a dead body. I do not remember that I had even heard of death. This event awakened in me a new field of thought, and gave me still greater anxiety about my condition as a sinner. When I was seven years old my mother died. A short time before her death she called me to her bedside, and laying her hand on my head, told me she was going to die. She then gave me a most affectionate parting message, and in less than half an hour she entered into rest. And now, seventy-four years after her death, I cannot remember any act or words that have so constantly followed me through life to restrain me from acts of wickedness and to encourage me to a life of obedience to my heavenly Father as that mother's hand laid on my childish head, and that faithful message of my dying mother. In scenes of wickedness these things were ever before me. Hence I have always regarded a Christian mother as the greatest earthly blessing my heavenly Father could bestow upon me. After the death of my mother I lived five years with my brother Gideon on the Sand Hill farm, working on the farm and going to school in the winter until Nov. 10, 1832, when Rev. W. W. Woods, of Greenwood, twelve miles south of Indianapolis, arranged with my father for me to live with him two years. I was to work on his farm nine months and go to school three months each year. He was to board and clothe me. I worked the eighteen months faithfully, got four months' schooling by working morning and evening and half the day Saturday to pay for my board. I saw no prospect for more schooling, and returned to brother Gideon's September, 1834. In February, 1836, I went to Salem, Washington County, Indiana, to learn the cabinet-maker's trade. In May my father came to see me. He

then carefully prepared the papers of indenture which bound me to four years' faithful service, for which I was to receive board and clothing. I loved my boss and served him faithfully. He was patient, kind and generous to me. During the last year of service I agreed to furnish my clothes and washing and mending for \$50, but when my service closed I found myself in debt \$150. During my apprenticeship I hid my Bible, a gift of my father, in the bottom of my chest. I very seldom went to church, but that message of my mother was ever with me. Rev. S. K. Sneed, a friend of my father and pastor in New Albany, Ind., came to see me soon after I was out of my apprenticeship and invited me to attend the camp meeting at Mt. Tabor, three miles from New Albany, in the following August. I then secured work for six months at Livonia, a village twelve miles west of Salem. On the 30th of July, 1840, I went to the Mt. Tabor camp meeting. For several days I was under deep conviction for sin. On the 10th of August, in the forest alone with God, a half a mile from camp, I gave myself unreservedly to the Lord, and Jesus revealed himself to me as my savior. Two days later, while riding home, alone and in the forest, contemplating the great work God had done for my soul, the question came up, Why has God done this work for such a sinner? Ask, ask. And while praying, the answer came, clear and satisfying, You must preach. That settled it. If I was ever called to the work of the ministry it was then and there. In a very few minutes the whole plan of my life was changed. I had planned, as soon as I could pay my debts and get money enough, and I supposed I could do this in two years, to go into business in Burlington, Ia. *to get rich.*

When I returned to Livonia, with the consent of the family I boarded with, I conducted family worship. I united with the ~~New Salem~~ Presbyterian Church, under the care of Rev. Alexander McFerson, pastor at Salem, and continued work until November, when I discovered that my employer had cheated me out of a large part of my wages. In November I returned to Salem. My education was limited to the meager opportunities I had before I was sixteen. At Salem I went to the County Seminary, taught by the beloved and faithful Zebulon B. Stergus. There I put in six months in classes with boys and girls of 14 and 15, and worked at my trade to pay for board, clothing and school expenses. During that winter Salem was blessed with a gracious revival of religion, in which all the churches shared. This gave me an opportunity to labor with my associates, which I did faithfully, and had the joy of seeing a num-

her of them turn to the Lord. Our beloved teacher was converted and at once began reading the Scripture and prayer at the opening of school each day. This had a most salutary effect upon the school. The year 1841-2 I was in the same school, but taught by the eccentric and able educator, Rev. Benjamin M. Nyce, and his sister. I owe much to these three teachers. What they did not know about teaching I have as yet seen but few that did. In November, 1842, I was employed to teach a country school in Jackson County, twenty miles north of Salem. My salary was \$12 50 per month of twenty-four days and "board around." At the end of four months the directors paid me \$50 in silver and unanimously "voted it the best school ever taught in the district." During these four months my only outlay in money was fifty cents. For what was this enormous expenditure? For halloeing my shoes. As there was no preaching within four miles, I invited my scholars and their parents to come to the school house Sabbath morning and I would preach to them. This I did several times, and always had a full house. By May 1, 1843, I had paid all my debts and had \$65 in silver. With this and my tool chest, I started to Marietta, O., to get a college education. This college was organized as a "manual labor institution." They had a large two-story building that had been used for a barrel and broom factory, now unoccupied. When I reached Marietta I left my tool chest and other baggage on the whariboat, went to the college, saw one of the professors, who received me kindly, assigned me a room in the dormitory and told me I could occupy any part of the broom factory that suited me for a shop, free of rent. I first prepared to board myself in my room. I then selected a corner on the second floor of the factory, bought pine boards and partitioned off 16x18 feet for a shop; borrowed a small stove and a bench, bought some seasoned lumber, glue, varnish, nails, etc. I then went to the families of the professor and others nearby and solicited work in cleaning, varnishing, repairing or making furniture. All this before I began studying. I then began studying Greek grammar alone. As there was no Presbyterian Church in Marietta, I united with the Congregational Church. After a month's waiting, lonely, homesick, no work offered, my little stock of money slipping away, I went to the principal cabinetmaker in town and asked him to give me the material for a fancy bureau, let me make it in my shop, keep it a month and then I would put it in his wareroom, and when sold he could pay me what he thought was right. The bureau was veneered with bird's eye maple,

scroll columns, scroll feet, double ogee drawer at the top and polished like a piano case. I then invited the professors and others to inspect this specimen of my work. Presto! My fortune was made. From that time on I had all the work I desired, and at fair prices. As work increased I put a second bench into my shop and frequently hired a fellow-student at ten cents per hour. At the beginning of my sophomore year I took in a partner, H. N. Pierce, a lad of sixteen, the only son of his mother, and she a widow. His mother furnished him \$50 per year. We worked together, kept bachelor hall at a cost of fifty cents each per week. One winter we took in a student to board at seventy-five cents per week. We contracted no debts, paid all our bills promptly and graduated honorably, I in the class of '48 and he in that of '49. He studied theology privately and for thirty years was a most useful minister, most of the time in Minnesota, when the Master called him home. During my college course I taught two classes of girls in Sabbath Schools, at one and three in the afternoons. These were all converted during this period except one. She married, went to Iowa, was converted and her only son is now a useful Presbyterian minister, honoring the title of D. D. In my sophomore year the college was blessed with a revival of religion, in which all the students were deeply affected, and almost all the itinerant were converted.

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After I graduated I went to Columbus, Ind., and worked at my trade for \$7.50 and board per week for one month. My brother Samuel visited us and gave me \$50. With this and my month's wages I entered Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, September, 1848. Here I opened a little shop and supported myself with the aid of \$20 per quarter, granted by the Committee of Education. Just at the close of the seminary year, June 8, 1849, I was attacked with cholera, from which about 200 per day were dying in Cincinnati and suburbs. After two days of great suffering I was so weak that it was difficult for me to walk across my room, and I did not regain my strength until October. I entered my second year in the Seminary in debt, occasioned by sickness and inability to work. I carried this debt through the winter. In the spring of 1850, to relieve myself of debt, I left the Seminary before the close of the term and opened a private school in Columbus, Ind. The first week I had seven scholars, fourteen the second, thirty the third, and soon had seventy-five, when I employed an assistant. On the 10th of September, 1850, the Presbytery of Madison held a special meeting at Columbus, at which I was examined and licensed. I continued my school

for ten months, with the hope of making \$600. But I could collect less than \$500. Out of this I paid all my debts and my board bill of \$1.25 per week. April 1, 1851, I started to Carrollton, Miss., to visit my brother Samuel, intending to return in six weeks. I stopped at Shawneetown, Ill., to see my brother J. H. Hart. Here I found a town of 800 souls, Presbyterian and M. E. churches, but no preaching. I reported myself to Elder John Kirkpatrick and offered to preach. He said I could preach Sabbath morning. On Sabbath morning I found a Sabbath School of thirty. I told Elder K. I would be in town for a week and asked how much preaching they wanted. After a moment's reflection he said: "I will tell you after preaching." I had about thirty hearers. After preaching, Elder K. requested me to make any appointments I desired. I announced preaching for this evening, for Wednesday and Saturday evenings, and twice next Sabbath. I held my thirty hearers until Saturday evening, when we had a heavy rain, and I had nine men for hearers. I read a Scripture lesson, offered prayer, preached from Prov. 28: 13, and dismissed the congregation. No singing. The second Sabbath I had a full house, morning and evening. At the morning service Elder K. said they would take up a collection. After preaching, I announced the collection, the hat was passed and the congregation dismissed, when the good elder, without comment, emptied the hat into my hands. I thanked him. When alone I counted my treasures, \$3.75, my first money for preaching.

On Monday I continued my journey to Memphis, Tenn. Here I was delayed one day waiting for the stage. Reached Cottonville Saturday, at 8 p. m. Stayed over the Sabbath. Preached for the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Pastor absent. When I reached Carrollton three weeks of my allotted outing was gone. I was invited to stay and preach a few Sabbaths. About the middle of May I was asked to go to Madison County, on the Big Black river, and preach to a country church three months. I made this journey, seventy-five miles, on horseback, in two days. Found a good church in the midst of cotton planters, with from ten to a hundred slaves on each plantation. Everything was made ready for my coming. I was to make my home with Elder John Smith and preach each Sabbath morning. After a few Sabbaths I made an arrangement with Mayor Doorman to preach on alternate Sabbaths in the afternoon on his plantation to one hundred slaves, for which I received \$5 in gold for each sermon. Thus I passed the summer in the midst of slavery. The church

paid me \$80 in gold and invited me to become their pastor, which I declined. I returned to Carrollton and was offered a field of labor, which I agreed to accept, after spending another term in the Seminary. I reached Lane Seminary early in October, after an absence of eighteen months. I was invited to preach at Cleves, General William Henry Harrison's old home, on alternate Sabbaths during term time, which I accepted. On the alternate Sabbaths I was almost always engaged in preaching. I graduated in the class of 1852, and soon after returned to Mississippi, and by direction of Presbytery, took charge of the churches of Carrollton and Middleton. In September I went to Greenwood, twenty miles west of Carrollton, to assist in a union evangelistic meeting. It was agreed that I should preach every night and the Presbyterian and M. E. pastors should conduct all other services. One evening when I had preached from II Thess. 5: 19, "Quench not the Spirit," the house was crowded. The M. E. pastor made an earnest exhortation and asked those who would not quench the Spirit to come forward. Not a soul moved. We dropped on our knees and earnest prayer was offered, and when we arose from our knees every one in the house not a church member, except two, came to the front, some pleading for mercy. The two, finding themselves alone, left the house. This meeting lasted ten days, and much good was done. Thirty professed Christ. In December Rev. C. M. Atkinson and I went to Shongalo to assist Rev. Robert Morrison in evangelistic services. We had preaching daily, morning and afternoon; lunch at the church. Bro. A. and I preached alternately for ten days. A large number, some colored people, were added to the church.

January 1, 1853, the Presbytery of Lexington met in special session in Carrollton. E. M. Richardson and myself were examined, and on Sabbath, Jan. 2, we were ordained to the work of the gospel ministry. On the same day, in the presence of the Presbytery, I baptized several adults and also some children. My labors in the churches of Carroll County took me from home from ninety to one hundred days each year and required me to travel about 2,000 miles in the saddle.

In May, 1853, I became acquainted with Miss Olivia P. Studley, a young lady from Boston, who was teaching in Bascom College in Grenada, twenty-five miles from Carrollton. We were married Sept. 6, 1853, in the First Congregational Church of St. Louis, Mo., by Rev. T. M. Post, D. D., in the presence of the Studley brothers and a few invited guests, and returned to Car-

rollton. To this union six children were born, which will be noticed later on.

NOTE—In my diary I find this record: Aug. 3, 1853. It is one year this morning since I arrived in Carrollton. I have not failed to fill any appointments nor lost a meal's victuals for want of health. I have preached 156 times, traveled in the saddle mostly 2,497 miles, conducted thirty prayer meetings, made thirty-two sermons, wrote 108 letters, spent sixty days in protracted meetings, in which sixty-three persons made profession of religion, was ordained, received ten persons to church membership, baptized ten, married one couple, attended three funerals, made one hundred pastoral visits and about one hundred and fifty social ones, engaged to be married and built a new pulpit of black walnut and mahogany. An eventful year! This pulpit, in a new church, is still in use (1900).

In August, 1854, the church at Greenwood being without a pastor, Rev. E. M. Richardson and I, by invitation, held an evangelistic meeting of ten days, which resulted in nineteen conversions; and a few months after this I became Stated Supply of this church, and Rev. R. Morrison supplied Middleton. Besides supplying these churches regularly, I often preached in private houses and in the only country school house in Carroll County. We had frequent additions to the churches. During the summer and fall of 1855 the politicians were discussing plans and candidates for the presidential campaign of 1856. In the interest of slavery Congress had revoked the "Missouri Compromise" of 1820. The slave holders claimed the right to carry their slaves into any territory of the United States. A desperate effort was made to make Kansas a slave State, but failed. The subject of slavery became so prominent in all the affairs of daily life that it became very disagreeable to me. When questioned in private, I always expressed my views of the evils of slavery, but I dared not utter a word in public. I tried to be faithful to all, black and white, without making myself offensive to any. But I found I could not live in peace without evading or compromising my convictions. I determined to leave the South and seek a field of labor in a free State. In September, 1855, the yellow fever broke out in Greenwood, and in less than six weeks sixty out of a population of 600, were in their graves. Of course we could hold no meetings. I filled my appointment for November and December. While in Mississippi I preached in six counties, 350 sermons and traveled 8,500 miles, mostly in the saddle.

On the 20th of January, 1856, we left Carrollton, drove to Greenwood, thence by Yazoo river steamboat to Vicksburg, where we spent the Sabbath. On Monday, January 26, we proceeded to St. Louis. This journey occupied eleven days.

After spending a few weeks in resting and correspondence, I left my wife and baby boy in St. Louis and went to Georgetown, O., and engaged in evangelistic work for ten days. I had been greatly harassed with the idea that in leaving Mississippi I had run away from the Lord's work. But when I began to preach sinners were awakened and converted, the cloud was lifted and the joy of the Lord was mine. I next went to Columbus to consult the committee for Home Missions for Southern Ohio. The committee requested me to visit the church at Logan, fifty miles southeast of Columbus, "strengthen the things that remain lest they die," and return and they would put me in a good field. At Logan I found a church reporting eighty-nine members, but not more than fifty could be found. It soon became plain to me, and to the church also, that this was the field that God designed for me to labor in. After three weeks the church gave me a unanimous invitation to become their stated supply, which I accepted. I brought my family from St. Louis and we began housekeeping in Logan, May 1, 1856.

At our first communion service we received eleven young people on profession, some of whom abide, a strength to the church, after forty-six years. We also received three men and their wives by letter, two of whom served the church in the eldership for forty years, and the third for the same time as trustee, and all until their death. Two of the women abide to this day faithful to the church. As this was supposed to be a malarious district the church advised me to leave the place for four or five weeks in the fall. I, with my family, spent the latter part of August and the month of September in New England. This was my first vacation. My next was the month of August, 1885.

In April, 1857, I attended the meeting of the Presbytery of Athens at Amesville. Present, two ministers, moderator and stated clerk and nine elders. We spent two days preaching, asked the moderator to call a meeting ten days later to transact whatever business might come before them. This meeting, April 25, was at Pomeroy. Present, two ministers, stated clerk and one other, and nine elders. Spent two days in preaching, waiting for a third minister. None came. It was then agreed that my name should be put upon the roll, constitute Presbytery

and proceed to business. The Presbytery then examined and ordained Israel S. Twombly, a licentiate from the Presbytery of Cincinnati, and elected commissioners to the General Assembly, to meet in Cleveland, O., in May. I was the only minister that could go, and as I had recently come from Mississippi, they were afraid of me on the slavery question. I was asked my reasons for leaving the South. I told them I knew of but two. First, I wanted to; and second, one of the churches to which I preached wanted me to. That satisfied them. I was unanimously elected commissioner. Twenty Presbyteries sent overtures to this Assembly on the subject of slavery, some of them asking that steps be taken to discipline those who were voluntarily holding slaves for profit. The report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures was made on Monday, May 25, and its consideration made the order of the day on the 26th. This subject was discussed from day to day, as other business permitted, until Monday, June 3, when a substitute, rehearsing previous acts of the Assembly on this subject and recommending that the Assembly reaffirm and emphasize these acts, was presented. The Southern members demanded that the Assembly retract all previous acts. The vote on the substitute was taken June 4. Affirmative, 169; negative, 26. When the vote was announced, the Southern members rose in a body and left the house. In about an hour all returned and took their seats, when Rev. James G. Hammer, D. D., Baltimore, Md., presented a protest in behalf of those voting in the negative, which was read, ordered to be placed on record and a committee appointed to make answer. The Southern members then left the house. A few months after my name was enrolled in the irregular manner noted above, the Presbytery held a special meeting. Rumor had charged a member of Presbytery, engaged in business and not in preaching, with unchristian conduct in business, when he was put on trial. I was made prosecutor. On the morning of the third day of trial the accused presented the following:

"Whereas, Rev. C. C. Hart's name was put upon the roll at a meeting when there were but two ministers present, therefore be it

"Resolved, That he is not a member of this Presbytery." And moved its adoption. Carried, 5 to 4. Presto! My ecclesiastic head was off by a resolution. The thing was so bold, done so quickly, that no one seemed to realize what was being done. The Stated Clerk had my letter, acted upon five months before,

presented it, and by vote of 7 to 2, the accused and prosecutor not voting, I was made member of the Presbytery. Moral: Do no crookedness.

This trial lasted seven days and resulted in sustaining the charges. An appeal to Synod was made. The dwelling of the Stated Clerk was destroyed by fire and our records burned. The Presbytery of Athens has no records previous to April, 1858, when I was made Stated Clerk and Treasurer. Within a year from this trial the accused committed suicide.

The winter of 1857-8 is memorable for union prayer meeting. Our session, with class leaders of the M. E. church, appointed a committee to arrange for union meetings on Tuesday and Friday evenings of each week. These meetings were conducted by laymen and largely attended for about fifteen weeks. At the close we received about fifty members.

About the first of November, 1858, I went to Amesville to assist Bro. Merwin in evangelistic meetings. I preached every night and twice on each Sabbath for nearly forty days. They had the largest ingathering that church has ever had at one time. Beginning in the latter part of January, 1859, I conducted evangelistic meetings in Logan almost daily until the 10th of March. The Lord gave us more than two score souls at this time. In November, 1859, I again assisted Bro. Merwin ten days and preached thirteen sermons. It rained much of the time, roads almost impassable, but few women at the meeting. About a dozen, nearly all men, came into the church.

In 1860 there was great political excitement in the country and but little interest in the Lord's service. The presidential campaign and election and the secession of South Carolina completely absorbed public attention. A year previous to this our congregation crowded the audience room. By making some internal changes we gained forty sittings, which were soon filled. Before leaving his home to assume the duties of President, Mr. Lincoln asked his fellow-citizens to pray for him, that God would guide him in the discharge of his public duties. I prepared a sermon on the duty of praying for our rulers. I Tim. 2: 1, 2. This sermon I preached probably a dozen times in four counties. After the opening of the civil war (1861) I find this record: "Preached at a war recruiting massmeeting from Deut. 31: 6. Be strong and of good courage, fear not nor be afraid of them; for the Lord thy God, He it is that doth go with thee; He will not fail thee, nor forsake thee." At another time I preached from

Josh. 5: 13. There were some among us who said I had left off preaching the gospel and was preaching politics. They ceased to come to church or to contribute to my salary. When I heard of sickness or trouble in any of their families I visited them, as I had done before, but said nothing of their absence. Our congregation was depleted in this way, and by a large number of our men who enlisted in the army. By vote of the church I was granted leave of absence on the fourth Sabbath of each month, they agreeing to assemble as usual and listen to a sermon read by one appointed the Sabbath previous. I then arranged to preach at Bremen, twelve miles distant, and at Cross Roads Church, six miles from Bremen. My plan was to preach at Bremen Saturday evening and Sabbath morning; at Cross Roads in the afternoon and at Bremen in the evening again. This arrangement was continued until September, 1865, when those who had absented themselves all returned. In October, 1863, I conducted evangelistic services ten days at Cross Roads. On Saturday afternoon we had a meeting for prayer; about twenty present. We sang a hymn, I read a passage of Scripture and offered prayer. I announced a familiar hymn—no one could sing. After a minute of silence I asked Elder Hasson to pray. We fell upon our knees, but not a word was uttered. After perhaps five minutes we arose. I was awed with the feeling: God is here, God is in this house. We sat in silent awe, and finally left the house without saying a word. Four hours after that house was crowded. The whole neighborhood seemed to have heard of that meeting of silent awe. I preached from the words, "Quench not the Spirit," offered prayer, pronounced the benediction and the people all sat down. Then the Spirit seemed to be poured out. Souls were converted there that night; others the next day. Eighteen members were added to the little church of twenty-five. Soon after this additions were made to the church at Bremen. We maintained regular church services in Logan, but during the two years 1862 and 1863 I do not believe there was a soul converted in Logan. The pastor of the M. E. church expressed the same.

In October, 1867, I visited my brother in Shawneetown, Ill. The pastor and elders requested me to hold a series of evangelistic meetings. I consented, as the object of my visit was the conversion of my brother, now past fifty years of age. I had no manuscript sermons with me suitable for such work and preached extemporary. Early in the meeting the Spirit was at work

among the unconverted. On Wednesday of the second week of the meeting, after making preparation for the evening meeting, and just before I started to the church, my subject, sermon and text all passed from me. I could not remember in what part of the Bible the text was. I was in great agony. The devil seemed to say, "You ought to have gone home; your church needs you; you can't do any good here; you can't preach to-night." I replied, "Lord help me. I will go into Thy house and stand before the people—dumb if that is Thy will; only let the Spirit work." I went to the church not knowing what the Lord would do with me. But as I entered the door the text, subject, sermon, all came to me as clear as the light. I could have shouted for joy. I never preached the Word more clearly. My brother and others entered the Kingdom that night. We continued the meetings until Sabbath evening. I returned home on Monday. The church sanctioned my absence.

During the winter and spring of 1867-8 we had additions to our church, and in August, 1868, I received a unanimous call from the church of Shawneetown to become their pastor. I accepted the call and reached that place on the first day of October, and two weeks later was installed as pastor. Previous to this I had been stated supply. At my request the trustees built an annex in the rear of the church, which gave us two rooms, one for the primary class, the other for an adult Bible class and prayer meeting room. In January and February, 1869, we received twenty or twenty-five members, and during August and September we had the most memorable meeting in the history of the church. The brethren had for several years conducted Sabbath Schools in the country. They determined to make a grand rally. "Gallatin County for Jesus" was the motto. The owners of a large tobacco stemmery were the prime movers, and granted free use of the building. The tobacco racks were removed, a platform for fifty, singers and others, was made, and seats for 1,000 were extemporized. D. L. Moody, then engaged in Y. M. C. A. work, was engaged. Philip Philips, of New York, was employed to conduct the music. The people from the country were invited to come in. Day after day our church was filled from 8:30 to 10 a. m. and sometimes till almost 12 m. About sunset 500 to 600 people would gather at Bank corner, Mr. Moody or Robert Reid, our efficient elder at Saline Mines, would preach a short sermon, when the people, four abreast, singing "Am I a Soldier of the Cross?" marched to the tobacco

stemmery, and by the time the meeting was open all seats would be filled. Here Mr. Moody had control of the meeting. Forty minutes for singing, reading the Scriptures and short prayers. Mr. Moody would address the congregation in his earnest spiritual manner, after which a personal work was done throughout the congregation. The power of the Holy Spirit was manifest in all these meetings. Mr. Moody and Mr. Philips remained with us about ten days, but the meetings were continued, conducted by the laymen, almost daily for several weeks. I did no extra preaching. We received fifty members, and perhaps more than that number, living in different parts of the county, were converted. Robert Reid had conducted Sabbath School and weekly prayer meeting, with occasional preaching, for several years, at Saline Mines, seven miles from Shawneetown.

In November, 1869, we held a four days' meeting at Saline Mines, and organized a church of fourteen members, as a branch of the church at Shawneetown. I then returned home, and after two days' rest, and by permission of the Session, I went to McC. to conduct a ten days' meeting. We had much rain, mud and dark nights; few attended the meetings. Two young women professed Christ, and have shown their faith by their works.

In the meantime Elder Reid, with the help of six or eight who went from Shawneetown, continued the meetings at Saline Mines for four weeks, in which thirty-seven professed conversion and were examined by the Session. I visited them, baptized thirty-two and administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The church elected elders and trustees, and Elder Reid became de facto their faithful and efficient pastor, and is so to this day (1900). Three years later the Presbytery insisted on ordaining him, so that he might administer the ordinances of the church. He had for several years preached as a layman. I doubt whether that Presbytery has ever had a man, taking him through the period of his eldership and ministry, that has accomplished more for the church of Christ than has Robert Reid.

In the early months of 1870 we had additions to our church, and in the summer and fall we made a campaign similar to that of the previous year. The evangelist was Elder William Reynolds, of Peoria, Ill. He spent a week with us, when there were several conversions. The work under his management, assisted by several members of our church, was carried to the country and into several adjoining counties.

About this time I had a long spell of typhoid fever, followed by sciatic and other troubles. With much suffering and weakness, I often preached sitting. My mind was clear, voice firm, but my sciatic troubles would not permit me to stand long enough to preach. This condition continued, more or less, until September, 1871, when, having lost all hope of regaining health in that locality, I resigned the pastorate. In the meantime the church at Logan, O., became vacant, and I received a call to become their pastor, which I accepted, and began work the first of November, 1871, and two weeks later was installed pastor.

Gradually my health improved. Our work went on smoothly. In January, 1874, I organized a church at New Cadiz, six miles south of Logan. We had one family in that neighborhood. I had often preached in their school house. In the fall of 1873 I drew up a plan and specifications for a house of worship, seating 200. Mr. J. D. Longstreth gave the lot, and through his money and influence the house was built and dedicated, free of debt, and the church organized. Mr. Longstreth was made an elder. I preached to this church on alternate Sabbath afternoons until they got a stated supply. In the fall of 1873 we remodeled our house of worship,, adding fifty per cent to the audience room, put in modern pews, a pipe organ, new chandeliers, new fence and wider pavement, all at a cost of \$4,000, paid for and rededicated before Christmas.

In January, 1873, Rev. J. F. Williams, pastor of the M. E. church, and I planned a crusade against the saloons, nineteen of which we had in town. The crusade was already on in several counties. We held several union meetings. Forty-five of the best women in town undertook the work, elected a leader and by arrangement about thirty men and these women assembled in our church and spent a season in prayer, and the women marched out in double file, entered the nearest saloon, presented a paper to the proprietor, asking him to close his saloon and not again engage in selling intoxicating liquors in Logan. They sang hymns and prayed, leaving the pledge with the proprietor, and visited the next one. This crusade marched from saloon to saloon, morning and afternoon, six days in the week, until the 10th of March, when every saloon was closed and every drug store pledged not to sell liquor to be drank. We met in our church each morning at 9 o'clock. The men remained thirty minutes for prayers, and a union meeting was held in the M. E. church every night. Thus the public interest was kept up, and

for four months Logan was literally a "dry town." Many intemperate men reformed permanently, and the whole work was done in such a Christian spirit that no ill feeling or strife was engendered. But finally a majority of the saloonkeepers violated their pledge and got back into their diabolical work.

In January, 1875, the evangelist, Rev. H. H. Wells, D. D. conducted a daily meeting for us four weeks. There was great spiritual quickening in the church and about fifty members were added.

In the spring of 1885 it seemed to me that my work in Logan was about done. In April I offered my resignation, requesting to be released in May. A meeting was appointed to consider my request. Adjourned for one week without action. At the second meeting a separation was agreed to, naming October 31 as the time. In July the members of session offered me the month of August, five sabbaths, vacation, the first since 1856. I sent appointments to vacant country churches in the Presbytery for three and four days' sacramental meetings with each. I prepared a special sermon, Isa. 50: 10, and preached it to each of five churches, endeavoring to comfort them and "strengthen the things that remain." I greatly enjoyed this vacation, and on the last Sabbath of October I preached my last sermon as pastor of this church, and ten days later I was moderator of a meeting of the church, at which they gave a unanimous call to Rev. D. R. Moore to become their pastor. The month of November I spent with the vacant country churches. The month of December I spent at Webster Groves and St. Louis, preaching on each Sabbath. Jan. 1, 1886, I reached New Orleans, and remained ten days. Visited my brother at Carrollton, Miss., and had the great pleasure of standing in the pulpit I made thirty-two years before, and preaching in the old church. After a visit of two weeks I went to Memphis, Tenn., and engaged in evangelistic work for ten days in Bro. Richardson's church. While in Memphis I was invited to go to Charlestown, Ind., and preach four Sabbaths, which I did. Then went to Columbus, Ind., and preached ten nights and twice Sabbath mornings, and returned to Logan April 1, having been absent four months, during which time I preached seventy times and traveled over 4,000 miles.

At the April meeting of Presbytery I agreed to supply two or three churches at regular intervals and fill up the balance of my time in missionary work among our vacant country churches. This work I continued two and a half years. In one church two

were added, in another four, in another six, in another eighteen. But the work seemed to me very unsatisfactory. It was like spreading the butter so thin that it could scarcely be tasted. In September, 1888, the church at North Platte, Neb., invited me to spend six months with them. I consented, and left Ohio. During the thirty years that I had been a member of the Presbytery of Athens I had been their Stated Clerk and Treasurer for more than twenty years. I was chairman of the Committee on education twelve years, chairman of the Committee of Home Missions thirteen years. I was called to prosecute two ministers and one elder, and in each case the charges were sustained. I married people in seven counties. I preached in every church in the Presbytery except two, in some of them from ten to fifty times. I was moderator of the Synod one year. The Presbytery sent me to the General Assembly three times: Cleveland, 1857; St. Louis, 1866; Omaha, 1887.

I reached North Platte, Neb., on Friday, the latter part of October, 1888. On Sabbath we had thirty-six hearers, and seventy in Sabbath School. We were on the eve of a presidential election, and much political excitement. I began pastoral work from house to house among church members and Sabbath School scholars. The church reported eighty-seven members, but I could find only about half that number. By the first of January, 1889, our house of worship was well filled, and I began a series of meetings, preaching each night for two weeks, when we received sixteen members, one man sixty years of age and his wife. This man was an old citizen, knew everybody, and labored faithfully to bring his old associates to Christ. Ten days after the close of this meeting he came to me and said: "You closed your meeting too soon; there is more fruit that ought to be gathered in." I then continued meetings every night for ten days, when we received about the same number of members as before, and soon the Sabbath School was doubled in numbers.

My six months' engagement expired April 30, 1889. Two days later I was installed as pastor. The Lord prospered us during the year. Just at the close of December I had a severe attack of la grippe, followed with rheumatism. After a month's silence I began preaching again, but had much suffering, which continued with little relief throughout the year. I did my usual preaching, and we had a few additions to the church, but felt compelled to resign. On the last Sabbath of November we received one member and I baptized one child, and preached my last sermon.

as a pastor. We then came to Webster Groves, Mo., December, 1890, where our sons gave us an elegant home for our old age. Within a year I regained my health, and have preached from fifteen to twenty times each year until I passed my eightieth birthday, since then I have preached but few times. During a ministry of fifty years I have never "candidated" nor asked for a pastorate. I have preached about 6,000 times and have reason to believe 800 souls were converted. I married about 450 couples, and attended about the same number of funerals. I was school director two years, school examiner for the county eight years, trustee of Wooster University five years. I also superintended the public schools of Logan two years during the civil war. I have taken all the degrees of English Freemasonry, and often found it a help among strangers, especially in traveling, and have never felt it to be an injury to me.

As to our family, three sons and three daughters were born to us, viz: Edward Studley, born in Carrollton, Miss., March 9, 1855; Horace Pierce, born in Logan, O., March 12, 1858, died at seven months; Alice Whipple, born in Logan, O., July 17, 1859; Mary Pamela, born in Logan, O., April 17, 1862; Olivia Rochester, born in Logan, O., July 10, 1865; Joseph Charles, born in Logan, O., Nov. 20, 1866. These were all baptized in infancy, and all, except the youngest, united with the Presbyterian church.

Edward S. Hart learned the printer's trade with his uncle, R. P. Studley, in St. Louis, and became a partner with his uncle. At the death of his uncle, November, 1890, he became senior partner in the business. He is a Mason, a member and trustee of the Congregational church. In June, 1881, he was married to Miss Azuba B. Nevius. To them two children were born: Robert Studley and Margaret. The son died at the age of eleven years. The mother died Feb. 22, 1884.

Edward S. Hart was married to Miss Florence May Bate, of Webster Groves, Mo., May 9, 1897. They have one son, Edward Studley Hart, Jr.

Alice Whipple Hart graduated from Logan High School, studied music, privately, under several instructors, and one term in the Conservatory of Music in Cincinnati. She was married to Mr. Edward A. Cary, Aug. 22, 1882. To them two sons were

born, Edward A., who died in infancy, and Robert Hart Cary. They make their home in North Platte, Neb. Mr. Cary is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and for ten years has been Court Reporter in his judicial district.

Mary P. Hart graduated from the Logan High School and for twelve years was a successful teacher. She is a member of the Congregational church and makes her home with her parents.

Olivia Rochester Hart graduated from the Logan High School. She also graduated from the Western Female Seminary, Oxford, O., in both literary and music departments, and gave instruction in music in her alma mater one year. She was married to Mr. Charles B. Todd, of Logan, Sept. 1, 1886. They have eight children, viz: Harold Hart, Seymour Studley, Edward Charlton, Mary Olivia, Charles Brooke, Jr., Vernon Cary, David Latimore, who died in infancy, and Marshall Fulton. Their home is in Webster Groves, Mo. They go to the Congregational church. Mr. Todd is employed in the R. P. Studley Company, St. Louis.

Joseph Charles Hart graduated from the Logan High School, learned the printer's trade with his brother, is a printer for the R. P. Studley Company. He is a member of the Congregational church and has his home with his parents.

Who can duplicate this: In St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th of March, 1900, I baptized Robert Braden, Jr., who is the son of Robert Braden, Sr., who is the son of Frank Hart Braden, who is the son of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Braden, who is the daughter of Gideon Blackburn Hart, who is the son of the patriarch, Joseph Hart, who is my father.

Hence Robert Braden, Jr., is in the sixth generation of my father. Representatives of five generations were present.

A true record, made this 29th day of March, 1900, my eightieth birthday.

C. C. HART.

Webster Groves, Mo.

REV. WILLIAM TAYLOR HART.

William Taylor Hart was born at the old home, Sand Hill farm, in Clay Township, Bartholomew County, Indiana, near the present center of population of the United States (1899), Dec. 8, 1833. He bears the name of his mother's brother—William Taylor.

Among his earliest recollections are those concerning his Grandfather Hart. When he (William) was about six years old his great grandfather, Taylor, then 84 years old, came to visit Grandfather Hart, who lived at our house, and talk over their Revolutionary War experience, they having been in the same company and messmates. And when Grandfather Hart was wounded at the battle of Cowpens Great Grandfather Taylor nursed him. Their war stories were of intense interest to my boyish curiosity.

The first school that I attended was taught by Harvey Sloan. The teacher always called me Captain Riley, and the scholars for many years called me "T. Hart," because I insisted that my name was William T. Hart. Among my other teachers were John Foster, two winters; my father two winters; a Mr. Doolittle, who had but one hand; John Rolston two winters and David E. McCauley. In 1850-51 my uncle, C. C. Hart, taught school in the old County Seminary in Columbus. I went to school to my uncle in the fall and winter of 1850-51, and boarded with David Pence, but roomed in the Seminary building with the teacher. The next winter I went to school in Columbus to Rev. and Mrs. Godden and boarded with David Pence.

During the winter of 1850, while rooming with my uncle, there was a revival of religion in Columbus. Rev. James Brownlee was our pastor. Myself, with many others in the school, were deeply anxious about our souls. One night my uncle left me alone, and after a great struggle with myself I accepted of Christ as my Savior and was made happy in His love. In the morning my uncle came in early to make the fire and sweep the school room, and finding this work done exclaimed, "Why, you are up early!" I replied, "I did not go to bed." "What is the matter?" he asked. "I have been trying to settle the controversy between the Lord and myself, and I have made an unconditional surrender." In taking this step I was greatly helped by the preaching of our pastor, but especially by the prayers and counsels of my uncle, and by what he knew of the wish of my father and mother. Soon after this I united with the church. I was then seventeen years old. Young Christians at that day were not given much to do that would develop spiritual life, and I made but little progress in Christian life. I attended church regularly at Columbus, four miles from home, and I usually rode horseback.

My father being in poor health, I could not attend school in the winter of 1853-54, but worked on the farm. Feb. 22, 1854, my father died, and as I was the oldest son, the care of farm, in a great measure, rested on me. This care I had until the fall of 1855. During the winter of 1854-55 I taught a three months' subscription school in a log school house one mile north of our home. A few days before my father's death he asked me to take his place in keeping up family worship. This I did, though it was a great cross at first.

My father was superintendent of the Sunday School in the neighborhood, and the first Sabbath after his death it became necessary to choose a superintendent. Against my strong protest, the choice fell on me. And thus I was gradually led into Christian work.

Rev. Henry Little, D. D., of Madison, and others often urged upon me the duty of giving myself to the work of the ministry. I also knew that this was my mother's wish. After much thought and prayer I made the decision and consecration. My brothers, Edward and Gideon, being old enough to take care of the farm, in September, 1855, I entered the preparatory department of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind. For the first two years I received some financial aid from home. Afterwards I received aid from the Presbyterian Board of Education.

During my preparatory course I had the care of the preparatory building. I sawed the wood, made the fires, swept the rooms and in this way I paid a large part of my expenses. Two years I waited on the table at the hotel for my board, and two years I was steward of a boarding club for my board. I also took care of the college hall; sawed wood and did other work, and in this way I met most of my expenses.

One winter I taught school in my native county and boarded with Newton Jones, my brother-in-law. At another time I went home at the spring vacation and worked on the farm until September for Newton Jones. One summer's vacation I spent in Shelby County, Indiana, laboring for the American Tract Society, but the most of the summers I spent at home working on the farm.

June 26, 1861, I graduated from Wabash College, taking the degree of A. B. By the faculty of the college I was invited to deliver one of the master orations at the commencement of 1864. I chose for my subject, "The Westminster Assembly." At this time I received the degree of A. M.

After I graduated, on account of the unsettled state of the country and the need of funds, I did not go to the Theological Seminary that fall, but taught an eight months' school at Sardinia, Decatur County, Indiana. As my brothers had gone into the army, I spent the summer of 1862 on the farm and taught a fall school in Columbus. The way now being open, I went to Lane Seminary after the fall term had opened, arriving there on my twenty-ninth birthday, Dec. 20, 1862. The next summer I spent on the farm. In my senior vacation—1864—I preached at Wabash, Ind., for Rev. William Essick, an old college friend.

I graduated at Lane Seminary May 11, 1865. During my senior year I preached at Lebanon, New Richmond and Morrow, O., Jamestown, Ky., and several times at Bethlehem and New Washington, Clarke County, Indiana. Through Rev. John W. Walter, of Milan, O.—son-in-law of Dr. Allen, of Lane Seminary—I received an invitation to preach at Lyme, Huron County, Ohio. I spent the Sabbath, March 6, with that church. Near the close of the Seminary year I received a call from that church to become their pastor. About the same time I received a similar call from the churches of New Washington and Bethlehem. After careful and prayerful consideration, I accepted the call to Lyme, and entered upon my work there May 28, 1865. In April, 1864, I was licensed at Columbus, Ind., by the Presbytery of Madison, and on Sept. 11, 1865, I was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry at the same place and by the same Presbytery. My uncle, Rev. C. C. Hart, preached the ordination sermon.

April 29, 1865, I became engaged to Miss Chloe L. Barbour, of Walnut Hills, O. We were married by Rev. C. C. Hart at Walnut Hills, Sept. 7, 1865. Miss Barbour was born Nov. 3, 1845, at Greenwood, Ill. At the age of six her parents moved to Minnesota. They lived four years in Minneapolis and four years at Monticello, Ill. In 1860 they moved to Cincinnati, O., where the daughter attended the Female College, Rev. Geo. M. Maxwell, D. D., president. In May, 1865, she graduated from the Cincinnati College of Music. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Walnut Hills and their organist. During the greater part of my ministry she has been a most efficient helper in church and Sabbath School, especially in infant class work and music. After our marriage we visited my mother at the Sand Hill farm, and the next day we attended my ordination at Columbus, and thence to Lyme. When I began work at Lyme

the membership of the church numbered seventy-five. During my ministry there several precious revivals were enjoyed, at which twenty-five, thirty and fifty were added to the church. I remained at Lyme nearly seventeen years. During this time one hundred and sixty-eight members were added to the church, one hundred and twenty-four on examination, thirty-four by letter. At the close of my pastorate the church numbered one hundred and twenty-one. The Sabbath School had been doubled. Ninety per cent of the school were adults, and ninety per cent of the congregation were regular attendants of the Sabbath School. This church was organized on the "Plan of Union" for Presbyterian and Congregational members. In 1873 it became a Congregational church. I continued to serve the church until September, 1881, but still retained my membership in Presbytery.

I received a call to the pastorate of the churches of Bloomville and Melmore, which I accepted, and was installed in November, 1881. My uncle, Rev. C. C. Hart, preached the installation sermon. I served these churches four and a half years. During this time ninety-seven members were received, sixty-nine on examination and twenty-eight by letter. The churches were increased, one from seventy-five to one hundred; the other from sixty to seventy members. Sabbath Schools increased also.

In the spring of 1886 I accepted a call to the church at Huron, Erie County, Ohio, in the bounds of the Presbytery of Huron. The other three churches of which I have been pastor were also in the bounds of this Presbytery. During the thirteen years I have been pastor at Huron the church has grown from a membership of ninety-eight to two hundred and fifteen. Two hundred and twelve have been received to membership; one hundred and sixty-six on examination, forty-six by letter. The enrollment in the Sabbath School is three hundred and ninety-two. There have been one hundred and fifty-one baptisms; sixty adults and ninety-one children.

During the thirty-five years of my ministry I have preached 3,821 sermons, married 156 couples and attended 420 funerals. Three times I have been moderator of the Presbytery. Three times I have represented the Presbytery in the General Assembly: In 1869, the year of the reunion at New York, in May, and at Pittsburg in October; in 1885 at Cincinnati, and in 1893 at Washington, D. C.

We have four children, two daughters and two sons, viz: Alice Hart, born at Lyme, July 25, 1866. She united with the church

at the age of ten. Graduated from the Western Female Seminary, Oxford, O., June, 1887, and was married by her father to Mr. Elwin Little, of Hayes City, Kan., December, 1889. They have three children: Elwin, born Nov. 15, 1890; Kenneth Sada, born July 21, 1892; and Constance, born Aug. 26, 1895.

Sada Hart was born at Lyme, Aug. 5, 1872. She united with the church at ten years of age. Graduated from the Western Female Seminary, June, 1891. In the fall and winter of 1892-93 she taught in Sumter, S. C., in a school of the Freedmen's Board. June 19, 1895, she was married to Mr. Edward Powel Childs, of Granville, O., by her father, Rev. E. W. Childs, father of the bridegroom, assisted in the ceremony. Mr. Childs taught two years in the High School in Pueblo, Col. He is now Professor of Physics and Chemistry in the State University of New Mexico, at Albuquerque. They have three children, one son and two daughters: Edward Powel, born in Hayes City, Kan., May 27, 1896; Margaret, born at Pueblo, Col., Dec. 5, 1897; and Katharine, born in Albuquerque, Feb. 26, 1899.

Edward Gideon Hart was born at Lyme, Aug. 6, 1880. At ten years of age he united with the Presbyterian church. The year 1896-7 he attended the High School at Sandusky, O. In 1897-8 he attended the High School at Pueblo, Col. He is now (1899) a student in the University at Albuquerque, N. M.

Harry William Hart was born in Bloomville, O., Sept. 23, 1883. He united with the Presbyterian church at ten years of age. He has just completed, June, 1899, his second year in Huron High School.

Our children were all baptized in infancy, were all converted in their youth and have all been active, consistent Christians.

WILLIAM TAYLOR HART.

Huron, O., July 24, 1899.

REV. G. A. MATHES.

George Anderson Mathes, a native of Jefferson County, Tennessee, was born Aug. 21, 1809, and died at Rogersville, Tenn., March 30, 1846, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

He was educated at Maryville College, in East Tennessee, under the tuition of Rev. Dr. Isaac Anderson, a celebrated preacher and teacher in those times. He was a young man of great promise, of more than ordinary intellect, a high-toned gentleman of

strictest integrity, with a profound sense of his obligation to God and man; of whom Dr. Anderson used to say: "He is a coming giant." On April 7, 1836, in his twenty-seventh year, George A. Mathes was married to Miss Nancy Shanklin Hart, daughter of Edward Hart, of Blount County, Tennessee. To them were born three daughters: Serena Judson, who died in infancy; Mary Jane, who married Mr. James Chandler, and moved to Arkansas, where they both died, leaving no living children; Margaret, who married Mr. Samuel Foster, a farmer of Blount County, Tennessee, and moved to Coffee County, Tennessee, where they both died.

After a thorough course of academical and theological studies Mr. Mathes was ordained as a Presbyterian minister. His only pastorate was at Rogersville, Tenn. His labors were greatly blessed. He was greatly loved by the people, and had every reasonable prospect of taking high rank in the ministry. He was a very affectionate son, and till near the close of his life seemed more concerned for his widowed mother than for himself, and often wrote to her most tender and affectionate letters. He contracted consumption, and for several months was a great sufferer. His end was peace with God and man.

This short sketch was prepared by Rev. N. Beecher Mathes, September, 1899.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF REV. WILLIAM ALFRED MATHES.

By His Son, Rev. N. Beecher Mathes.

William Alfred Mathes was born Sept. 28, 1814, in Jefferson County, Tennessee. At the age of twenty-three he was married to Miss Margaret Maria Hart, daughter of Edward Hart, of Blount County, Tennessee. They had eight children, all of whom lived to adult age, except one; and are as follows: James Harvey, Nancy Elizabeth, George Anderson, Rachel Emaline, William Edward Hart, John Theron, Nathaniel Beecher, Cordelia Josephine. Mr. Mathes started out in life as a farmer, but before very long turned his attention to a vocation better suited to his talents and temperament. He was at different times employed by the American Tract Society, American Sunday School Union and American Bible Society, and also in distributing religious literature, organizing Sunday Schools, making temper-

ance addresses and ministering to the afflicted the consolations of the Christian religion. In this way he spent the best years of his life. In this work he canvassed very thoroughly several counties in Tennessee and Arkansas. He thus picked up a large fund of useful information on a great variety of subjects, and accomplished much good.

His education in youth was limited to the common schools of those early times, but he was a close student of the Bible, had been accustomed to the best preaching from childhood up, and few men of his acquaintance were better posted on religious subjects than he was.

When about sixty years of age it occurred to him that he ought to become a preacher of the Gospel. He had serious thoughts on this subject long before, and had been doing religious work publicly all the time; but as his education had not been directed in those channels required of the ministry in the Presbyterian church, of which he was a member, he decided to cast his lot with the Cumberland Presbyterians, and by them he was licensed and ordained in 1875. He preached wherever there was an opportunity, sent appointments to remote school houses, conducted protracted meetings alone and in conjunction with other ministers, and filled appointments for others; but never took regular charge of any particular church. At the age of sixty-seven he lost his wife. This left him entirely alone, as all his children had long since scattered from home.

He married a second time, Miss Harriet E. Edgar, an elderly lady, well suited to his temperament and condition in life. Mr. Mathes had been in delicate health since early manhood, and as infirmities increased and old age crept upon him, he conceived the idea of building a chapel on his own land and near his own door, where he could preach and hold Sunday School and have others preach. This he did, raising the funds and overseeing the work in person. After a year or so the chapel upon which he had spent so much labor and thought and prayer was burned to the ground. This was a great grief to him, as he was now quite old and feeble. But though cast down, not discouraged, he immediately set to work to rebuild the chapel, which was accomplished, notwithstanding the difficulties usually attending such enterprises, his faith and energy never faltered. For a number of years it was his habit to celebrate his birthday by holding religious service in the chapel (called for him "Mathes' Chapel"). Sometimes a sermon was preached by a minister invited before-

hand, addresses were made by laymen, and then he would relate his spiritual condition, give expression to his hopes and exhort the young and unconverted to walk in the ways of righteousness. Or if those invited failed to be present, he would conduct the entire service himself. On these occasions he would take a number of his special friends home with him to dinner. These seasons were very precious to him and, towards the last, very affecting to all present.

He outlived all of his father's family, buried a beloved wife and infant daughter, two grown sons and a grown daughter. He had many other trials and sore conflicts. Strange that one apparently so frail could hold on to life so long and accomplish so much.

Jonesboro, Ga., April 10, 1899.

P. S.—After months of lingering illness, this man of God entered into rest Sept. 26, 1899, lacking two days of eighty-five years of earthly life. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."—C. C. H., Jan. 25, 1900.

REV. ROBERT HERVEY HOOKE.

John P. Hooke and Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Hart, were married May 15, 1849, at the family homestead of the Harts, three and one-half miles northeast of Maryville, Blount County, East Tennessee. I was born April 6, 1850, four miles east of Maryville, and remained on my father's farm until I grew to manhood. My father inherited his farm from his grandfather, Robert Hooke, who received the title to it from the government. All my ancestors on both sides, as far back as I can learn, were members of the Presbyterian church, except my grandmother on my father's side.

The civil war and the disturbance immediately preceding it deprived me of many advantages of early education, I being the oldest of six children. My father not being able for service in the Union army, and not willing to serve the Confederate cause, was subject to be conscripted into the Rebel army, he was in hiding from the conscript officers for eleven months. This left me, at the age of thirteen, with the care of the family, and the farm to manage and work as best I could. With what help my mother

and my brother, two years younger than myself, and a day or two when my father dared to venture out, we made a good crop in 1863, the most of which, by force, was taken to help supply one army or the other, for each seemed to be needy and did not hesitate to take, without permission, whatever they could get. I was arrested by General John Morgan's men for hiding horses and held for eight hours; and on the next day was hemmed in by General Joe Wheeler's men and lay hid in the weeds and grass within one hundred feet of the road while the entire command passed by. A Lieutenant and orderly and ten men passed within forty feet of where I lay. They were getting apples on the first of September, 1863. At another time I played sick to prevent General Wheeler's men from taking me with them. Thus I was often in hiding or fleeing to prevent the Confederates from getting me.

After the war was over everything was so devastated that we had but few advantages in the way of schools. The terms were so short that it took half the time to get up to where we left off ten months before, so that my early education was much neglected.

In the fall of 1865 I accepted Christ as my Savior and joined New Providence Presbyterian Church, of which my father was, and still is, an elder. In September, 1869, my brother Albert and I entered the preparatory department of Maryville College in the same class, walking from home, a distance of four miles. Thus walking between eight and nine miles every school day for four years. After this we rented a room in town and did our own cooking for eighteen months. At this time our sisters entered the preparatory department of the college. We rented rooms and they did the cooking for us all. My brother and I, after many journeys to and from home, many hardships, some delays in the way, graduated in the class of 1874, receiving the degree of A. B. We worked on the farm nearly every Saturday during school months and every summer between school terms. In this way we obtained our college education.

After graduating from college I worked on the farm for my father two years, except three months, when I taught school on Willams Creek, near the spot where the patriarch, my great grandfather, Joseph Hart, camped the first night after leaving the old home, September, 1821.

January 3, 1876, I entered the Theological Seminary, Danville, Ky. My brother Albert had entered four months before. We

pursued our studies in the same class and completed the course in 1878, when I returned home, and on the last of May, after four hours' examination by the Presbytery of Kingston, I was licensed to preach. (My brother Albert was licensed at the same time.) Thus my brother and I pursued our classical and theological course together, and were licensed together. From that time our lives have been separated.

On Aug. 25, 1878, I was ordained by the Presbytery of Kingston as an evangelist, that I might go to Texas on missionary work. But before I could get away the yellow fever at Chattanooga and other points was so prevalent that the quarantine prevented my getting through the lines; and I continued to work on my father's farm that summer and fall, preaching occasionally for some of the brethren. In January, 1879, I commenced in St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Hamblar County, East Tennessee, a series of evangelistic meetings that continued three weeks, preaching morning and evening. The Spirit was poured out, the people confessed their sins, confessed wrongs done to each other during the war, forgave each other, renewed their covenant vows, a number confessed Christ and united with the church.

After this I began missionary work in Knoxville, Tenn., under the direction of the Second Church. I preached at Erin, seven miles west of Knoxville, on one Sabbath morning (going on foot) and in one of the city mission churches in the evening. On the alternate Sabbath I preached at New Prospect, four miles out, in the morning, preaching in the evening to another church in the city. I supplied these churches and chapels until August, 1880. Each year I spent several weeks in evangelistic labors in this field, in which time over one hundred members were added to the churches. I then offered myself to the Board of Home Missions for work in the West. I was commissioned to go to Flandreau, Dakota Territory, which place I reached Nov. 11, 1880, where I made my home. Here I preached on alternate Sabbaths, morning and evening, and in the afternoon at some school house. On the alternate Sabbath I preached at Dell Rapids, twenty miles distant, for one year. I built a church at Flandreau, one also at Dell Rapids. I also organized a church at Coleman. By this time the work was so great and the demands for preaching so numerous, I asked the Board to send a man to Dell Rapids and Coleman.

During the winter of 1880-81 the snow was so deep and the blizzards so numerous that the railroad trains did not make any regular trips from Christmas until May, 1881. And there was no train of any kind from February 14 to April 20. The supply of fuel was so short that many burned hay all winter. This was prepared by twisting it up in balls, six or seven inches in diameter, and placing two or three balls in an air-tight stove. Some families would go to bed at dark and remain there until daylight, and in this way save fuel and light. Just four months after I arrived at Flandreau, and during a severe blizzard, Mr. Isaac B. Taylor's residence, where I roomed and boarded, was destroyed by fire, in which I lost my entire library, including notes of lectures received at the Theological Seminary. This was on March 12, 1881, more than a month before the snow began to break up. The snow averaged from three to four feet all over the whole country. The drifts in some places were over the tops of the telegraph poles. I preached in school houses when the only fuel was twisted hay. The stove would be filled before preaching, I would then preach from twenty-five to thirty-five minutes, the service concluded, and all returned home, thanking God for His goodness. Although the mercury was often forty degrees below zero, I missed only one Sabbath's appointment. Sometimes I went with the mail carrier, when he dared to venture out. When he did not go, I sometimes went on horseback, if a horse could get through the snowdrifts. When all these failed, I went on foot, and often came home from a twenty-mile trip, and sometimes forty miles, with my feet sore and bleeding from walking through the crusts of snow. Provisions of all kinds were scarce and held at enormous prices. Eggs were fifty cents per dozen and could not be had at that. At one time I had a sleigh and two horses to go to the river for flour. But at times I had to get out and lead the horses with a long rope to get them through the drifts. When the snow melted towards the last of April, the water was so abundant that I had to try the swimming process. I would swim my horse across the creeks, get off, pull off my shoes and socks, and sometimes pantaloons and drawers, wring the water out of them, put them on and go on my way. I always carried my Bible with me, and when I went in swimming I held it in my left hand while I guided my horse with the other. I held sway over a large territory. Thirty-two miles west was the nearest Presbyterian minister. On the northwest, sixty miles; southeast, forty miles; one hundred miles east, an-

other; northeast, sixty miles; eighty miles to another on the north.

After securing a man for the churches at Dell Rapids and Coleman, I preached at Flandreau twice each Sabbath, and in the afternoon at some school house. Thus preaching and working up the field. To do this I sometimes drove from fourteen to thirty-two miles and preached three times each Sabbath.

About the last of November, 1882, I gave up work at Flandreau and went northwest two hundred miles to Columbia, just at the junction of several settlements. I preached at Columbia, Ordway, seven miles distant; Groton, twenty miles off; Freeport, twenty-five miles, as regularly as I could, working and organizing churches at Columbia, Groton and Freeport. I continued to supply these churches for awhile as best I could, but the results were so unsatisfactory to myself, and so many of other churches coming in, that I lost some of the churches I had organized, through men of no principle and but little religion.

In the spring of 1884 I left this field and commenced work at several points forty miles further north. Here I had a triangular field, but I spent much time preaching at little towns springing up where it was supposed railroads would be built. I preached in school houses, sod houses, hotels, unfinished dwellings, unfinished stores, in part of a saloon. Wherever I could find a place large enough to hold a small congregation, there I preached. I preached in many little towns, in some I organized churches. But with the building of the railroad many of the towns were moved to the railroad, and some of the church organizations were thus broken up. I saw that hundreds and thousands of people were coming in and settling on claims. Beginning May 1, 1884, I continued this work until August, 1886, twenty-seven months. During this time I traveled with a small horse and buggy nearly 13,000 miles, much of the time over the broad, trackless prairie, when there was a great rush to see who could locate the first claim and build a shanty on it. I usually stopped at night wherever I could find lodging, but sometimes I had to travel all night, or sleep in or under my buggy. On Dec. 21, 1884, I preached twice, drove twelve miles, with the thermometer below zero, and snowing most of the time. Before I could reach my hotel I was caught in a blizzard and had to accept lodging on the prairie for the night, without dinner or supper. After wandering about for an hour I came to a small sod house, which I broke open, led my

horse in and closed the door behind us. Here I spent the night, tramping up and down, standing on my feet, for there was not room for either myself or horse to lie down safely. The night passed; joyfully the morning came. The mercury stood at thirty-six below zero when I came out of thirteen hours of total darkness. My feet and legs were so cold that I could scarcely move my joints below my hips. My feet were so badly frozen that I did not put on a shoe for three months. Two sermons, fifteen miles' drive, mercury below zero all day, snowing most of the time, caught in a blizzard, an awful night in the dark, twenty-four hours without food for self or horse—experiences not to be repeated.

After preaching every night for six weeks at Hudson, I organized a church. In these meetings we had Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Germans, Scotch, Canadians and Americans—all singing at the same time, each in his own native tongue, the wonderful story of redemption in the Gospel hymns. And if any desired to speak or pray, they used their native language. (See Acts 2: 5-12.) Such meetings I never enjoyed before and can hardly expect to experience again, so great was the interest, so many nationalities represented, that it seemed a pentecostal season. Here I built a church and school house combined, which is used as such yet. In October, 1886, I began preaching at a railroad crossing, five miles north of Hudson. I preached in a building without doors or sash. Two women and twenty-five men were present, and it was so cold that I requested the men to keep their hats on. Here I organized a church in 1887 and the next year I built a house of worship. I also preached at Oakes and Sweden. For awhile I lived at Hudson, and then moved to Oakes, where I owned a small house of two rooms. I have been in storms, blizzards and cyclones, in one of which the top of my buggy was wrenched off; in another I was almost thrown out of it. I have seen the thermometer mark fifty-six degrees below zero several times. I have been in hunger and pain. At one time I was so hard pressed, money all exhausted, that I had to mortgage my horse and buggy to secure the means for daily living.

About the time of the adoption of the State constitution, and afterwards, the temperance question, or rather the saloon question, deeply agitated the public mind. The saloon men honored my work by threatening my life. They said I would be killed if I did not mind my own business and let theirs alone. At one time I was threatened with a "coat of tar and feathers." At an-

other with "dynamite and a blowing up." At another, "If Hooke knew what was good for him, he would let us alone." At another time the saloon men held a secret meeting and selected a man to kill me. Soon after this a saloon man hailed me on the street about something I should have said in a sermon. In the conversation that followed I kept cool, but told him I knew they had threatened my life at various times and in different ways, but you don't dare to do it. Your business makes you cowards. You dare not meet me face to face like men, but you would sneak around the corner and shoot me when I am alone. Or you will hire some one else to do it. No one but a coward will do this. I am not afraid of you or any of your associates. My door is unlocked many a time all night. It is not you men that I fight, but your business; and I shall never cease fighting that. You may kill me, but that won't help your business. It was after this conversation that I heard of the secret meeting in which they hired a man to kill me. Their man became alarmed, and thinking the secret was out, fled from the country. This plan for killing me was heard by a man in an adjoining room, with only a thin board partition, and that did not reach to the ceiling, and thus he heard every word that was said. I believe it was the conversation I had with the saloon man on the street that made them weaken and saved my life. After that there were no more threats that I heard of, but I fought the saloons all the same. The man that I had the conversation with I afterwards prosecuted for violating the liquor law, and finally secured his conviction, and had him placed under bonds not to engage in the liquor business again. All of which cost him not less than \$1,000. I was through all this saloon battle previous to March, 1887, and I believe I did as much as any man in North Dakota to carry the State for "constitutional prohibition."

In April, 1887, I became acquainted with Miss Viola A. Knox, a young lady from Altoona, Pa., who was keeping house for her brother, Rev. George Knox, of Sioux City, Ia. On the 15th of May, 1888, we were married at her father's home in Altoona. After visiting for a short time among friends in Tennessee and Indiana, we reached Oakes, N. D., June 29, 1887, and were welcomed with an ovation. We began housekeeping in our house of two rooms. I afterwards built a house, two stories, and four rooms. During these eleven years I organized seven churches, opened the way for organizing three others, built and dedicated three houses of worship, and assisted in the dedication of two

others, made a vigorous and successful fight for constitutional prohibition and married a wife. (Good for eleven years, brother. May your future years be as fruitful and more peaceful.—C. C. H.)

Having accepted a call to the church at Kentland, Presbytery of Logansport, Indiana, we left Dakota in December, 1891. I preached at Kentland three years. Here I built a fine manse and greatly improved things in general. I also preached for a Reformed Presbyterian Church, eight miles distant, on alternate Sabbath afternoons. In 1895 I engaged in some general missionary work in Indiana. In October, 1896, I accepted a call to the pastorate of the "Old Indiana and Upper Indiana Churches." I entered on this work at once. We moved into the manse at "Old Indiana Church," six miles from Vincennes, our postoffice.

At all the places where I have preached any length of time the church has been greatly benefited and souls have been led to confess Christ. We have no children.

Old Indiana Church Manse, July, 1900.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF REV. ALBERT MELVILLE HOOKE.

My parents were John Purvis and Mary Elizabeth Hooke, nee Hart, daughter of Edward Hart. I was born Oct. 19, 1851, on a farm four miles east of Maryville, East Tennessee, a part of the same which my great grandfather, Robert Hooke, purchased in the early settlement of East Tennessee, and which my father still owns. My great grandfather was one of the first elders of New Providence Church in Maryville, and my father succeeded him, and is now the senior elder in the church. The most precious memory of my childhood is our Christian home, daily family worship, regular attendance at church and a holy keeping of the Sabbath day. My childhood and youth were spent in attending the country schools during a part of the autumn and winter, and working on the farm the rest of the year.

In 1867 my brother Robert and myself entered the preparatory department of Maryville College. We went from home, walking eight miles each day, doing our share of morning and evening chores and reciting every morning at eight o'clock. When we entered the freshman class we secured a room in town, went from home Monday morning, kept house through the week and

returned home Friday evening, ready for work on Saturday. During our junior year our sisters, Ada and Arena, entered college and kept house for us. For seven years Robert and myself attended college in term time and worked on father's farm during vacations, graduating in 1874. I worked on the farm through the summer and taught school during the autumn and a part of the winter of 1874-5, and returning home, worked on the farm the following spring and summer, studying law in the meantime.

I cannot remember the time when I did not yearn for a Christian hope and experience, though the way seemed dark till I was eighteen years of age. During a revival in the church and college (1869) I united with the church. From the age of ten years, when I read the life of Henry Martyn, I felt that if ever I became a Christian I must enter the ministry; but when I united with the church an overwhelming sense of unfitness seemed to bar the way to gospel ministry, and for five years I strove to put it out of mind. In the summer of 1875, however, I yielded to the voice of duty and entered the Theological Seminary of Danville, Ky., September, 1875, and graduated from the same in 1878, having spent the first vacation as colporteur of the Shelby County (Kentucky) Bible Society, and the second vacation in preaching at New Castle, Ky. I was licensed by Union Presbytery in May, 1878, in the chapel of Maryville College, at the close of the college year. On July 19, same year, I took charge of the Second Church of Bowling Green, Ky., and was ordained by the Presbytery of Louisville in November, 1879. In 1880 I received a call from the church in Greenville, Tenn., which I accepted, and began work there October 1, and remained two years as stated supply. Through the solicitation of Dr. Walker, Synodical Missionary of Missouri, I visited that State in October, 1882. But seeing no encouraging outlook in the field to which I was sent, I returned to Bowling Green; and in January, 1883, I resumed labor as stated supply of the Second Church. In 1884-5 I was Professor of English Language and Literature and of Mental and Moral Science in Ogden College, Bowling Green, Ky.

In 1886 I received a call to the pastorate of the church in Blue Spring, Neb., Presbytery of Nebraska City, which I accepted, and labored with that church two years. In 1888 I was called to Clinton, Ind., in the Presbytery of Crawfordsville, where I labored three years. During these three years the church secured a manse, a church was organized at Dana, an outpost fifteen

miles distant, and which grew to fifty-two members. There was general prosperity in the field. From 1891 to 1895 I was pastor of the churches of Waveland and Bethany, same Presbytery. My health failing, I was compelled to suspend the work of the ministry for a time, and for the last three years I have been on a farm two miles from Bowling Green, Ky., preaching as opportunity offered.

I was married to Miss Laura Clark, of Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 30, 1881. We have five children: Clark Purvis, born Dec. 16, 1882; Wishard, born Sept. 26, 1885; May Genevieve, born Aug. 31, 1887; J. Wendell, born Oct. 3, 1889; Virginia Joy, born July 3, 1893. Our children are at home with us. They have been born, baptized and bred within the pale of the Presbyterian church, though none of them have assumed Christian vows personally. They have attended the public and city schools ever since they were old enough to enter. It is our desire to give them a college education, and thus fit them for the Lord's work.

ALBERT MELVILLE HOOKE.

Bowling Green, Ky., Feb. 3, 1899.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF N. BEECHER MATHES.

Nathaniel Beecher Mathes, son of Rev. W. A. and M. M. (Hart) Mathes, grandson of Edward Hart, and great-grandson of Joseph Hart, was born near Dandridge, Jefferson County, Tennessee, July 9, 1855. With the exception of nine months, most of which was spent with his brother Edward in Middle Tennessee, he remained at home, on the farm, till he was twenty-two years of age. During his childhood he attended the common schools of the neighborhood for two or three months during the winter. At the age of seventeen he spent six months in the High School at Mount Horeb, near his father's home, under the instruction of Samuel Anderson, M. D. Later on he attended school at the same place for two months, when his teacher was Professor G. A. Zirkle, a graduate of Kings College, Bristol, Tenn. Within the next two years he spent fifteen months in Maury Academy at Dandridge, Tenn., under Professor W. R. Marard, as assistant teacher, and teaching school himself during vacations. From the age of seventeen he paid his own tuition

and met most of his expenses. To do this he practiced the most rigid economy. At times he had scarcely enough nourishing food to preserve good health and strength, but never permitted anything to hinder procuring that upon which his heart was set—a thorough education. In the summer of 1881 he attended one term of the State Normal School at Knoxville, and soon after was elected associate principal of Maury Academy. Here he taught one term. In December of that year his mother died. He had long wanted to try his fortune in other States, but remained near home on account of his mother. Feeling now that the strongest tie that bound him to his native heath was severed, he went to Hempstead County, Arkansas, where he taught school eight months. This was in 1882. He next went to Coles County, Illinois, and engaged in teaching. To better prepare himself for such work, early in 1883 he spent one term in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso. Then he went back to Illinois, took work on a farm in the summer and fall and taught again in the winter. This brings us to speak of his call to the ministry and preparation for this work. His parents had from early childhood desired to see him become a preacher and mentioned the subject to him more than once. But he had no inclination in that direction at first. By the time he reached his twentieth year he had decided to be a physician, and held to this idea quite a while. Then the career of a lawyer allured him, or something else foreign to the ministry, so that his mind was unsettled. From the first he had determined never to accept aid from any one in prosecuting his studies. Hence his education, for want of means, was retarded.

While in this unsettled state of mind he received what was, to him, a remarkable intimation of the divine will. He had two brothers that were not Christians, and for whose conversion he had prayed for years. He now made a vow that if God would save them he would at once enter upon any work that Providence might point out to him. In a few days after making this vow the glad news came that those brothers had accepted Christ as their Saviour. This rather strange experience led him to give himself unreservedly to the Lord, though not fully assured that he was wanted in the ministry. It is proper to state here that about this time his father joined the Cumberlands, and a great "split" occurred in the old home church, and that he also joined that denomination. It is also proper to state that while in Illinois the Lord gave him a very dear lady friend, of mature age,

who acted the part of mother and sister, and often urged the claims of the ministry upon him.

Soon after he had been made willing to do whatever the Lord would have him to do, the Cumberland Presbytery held their semi-annual meeting. His good friend, Mrs. M. A. Bryden, urged him to attend, as she had friends at the place of meeting and would go herself. He went; an opportunity was given to any who desired to converse with the Presbytery on the subject of a call to the ministry. Young Mathes went forward and was taken under care of the Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry. This was in the spring of 1883, in Bethany, Ill. He sustained his relation to that Presbytery one year, but not receiving the encouragement he expected in regard to further preparation for the ministry, he returned to Tennessee, intending to take a course at Maryville College. On his way he stopped at McMinnville, Tenn., to visit his sister, Mrs. Barton. The pastor of the Presbyterian Church, not knowing that he was a member of the Cumberland church, urged the claims of the Southwestern University, of Clarksville, Tenn. (Presbyterian), upon him. After studying over the matter for a week, Mr. Mathes consented to change his church relation to that of the Presbyterian (Old School).

A meeting of the Presbytery of Nashville was held at McMinnville, and young Mathes was taken under the care of Presbytery in July, 1884, with arrangements to enter the university at Clarksville the following September, with such aid as their Board of Education could give. At Clarksville, with his previous advanced studies, he was enabled to complete the academic and theological course in four years. During this period he was an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and its president at one time, and did some excellent work in Mission Sunday Schools. He was one of the best singers in the University, and during vacations taught vocal music, and in this way paid part of his current expenses.

His third vacation (1887) was spent in charge of the church at Pass Christian, Miss., for which he received \$50 per month and traveling expenses. He finished his course at the University in the class of 1888. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Nashville, in the City of Nashville, Tenn., June 12, 1888, and in a few days after took charge of the West End Church, Atlanta, Ga. This was a small organization, owning a lot, but having no house of worship. During the fall a chapel was built and the congre-

gation increased. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Mathes was ordained to the full work of the ministry by the Presbytery of Atlanta. He remained with this church seven years and five months. The membership was largely increased, a two-story building had been erected, but not finished. The pastor's health was greatly impaired and a change of fields of labor became imperative. He resigned his pastorate at West End Dec. 1, 1895, and at once took charge of a group of churches in Clayton County, Georgia, with headquarters at Jonesboro. His health soon improved, and his work, for the most part, has always been successful, both in the pulpit and in his pastoral duties.

June 28, 1893, Mr. Mathes was married to Miss Cora Blanche Clarke, of Atlanta, Ga., who has been in every sense a helpmeet for his ministerial work, as well as a devoted wife. They have two children: Margaret Amanda, born June 6, 1895, and lived only one month; William Clarke, born Aug. 9, 1897, a robust, promising child, whose parents have consecrated him to the Lord in the gospel ministry.

Mr. Mathes' conversion occurred in his eleventh year, during a protracted meeting in Mount Horeb Church, near his father's home, conducted by Rev. W. H. Lyle, the pastor. He was a child of the covenant, and had been carefully trained in the Presbyterian faith; and often, from childhood, had deep conviction for sin. At this meeting there was an "anxious seat," filled with youths and adults, crying aloud for mercy. The little ten-year-old boy looked on at first with interest and childish wonder, but at this particular time felt very little concern for his soul's salvation. These scenes were repeated for several days, till finally his mother, a godly woman, left her seat and went to him, a tear in her eye and a tremor in her voice, very quietly asked him to go forward to the "anxious seat." There was a moment's hesitation on his part, when she remarked: "You need to go as much as any of the rest." That glistening tear, that trembling voice, that one earnest word, was the chosen instrument that shot conviction quite through his soul. He went forward, and the next day found peace in trusting in Christ and joined the church. His father, on account of his extreme youth, asked him if he had not better wait some little time before joining the church, and referred to the fact that he himself had postponed the matter six months after he thought he had found the Savior. The little boy said no, he wanted to join the church at once; and has never regretted the step he then took. Since

then he has passed through many and sore conflicts, and has sometimes fallen before the enemy, but has never doubted his acceptance with God, and still lives to thank God for a pious ancestry, for Presbyterian training and for what God did for him through his mother that day in the old Mount Horeb meeting-house.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF REV. JOHN SAMUEL EAKIN.

I was born near Maryville, Blount County, East Tennessee, Nov. 22, 1867. My father's name is John Wickliff Eakin. My mother's maiden name was Hetty Ann Hart, daughter of Edward Hart and granddaughter of Joseph Hart, the patriarch. My boyhood was spent on my father's farm. I received my early education in the schools of the neighborhood. At the age of sixteen I was converted and united with New Providence Church in Maryville.

I received my preparatory and classical education at Maryville College, and graduated in the class of 1887, with the degree of A. B. From my birth I was dedicated, by my godly mother, to the Christian ministry, and before I completed my college course I was led to choose the ministry as my life work. I entered Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, in September, 1887, and graduated in May, 1890. I was licensed and ordained to the work of the gospel ministry by the Presbytery of Union, May 30, 1890.

My first field of labor was at Anniston, Ala., where I ministered to the Noble Street Presbyterian Church one year. From Sept. 4, 1891, I was pastor of New Market and Hebron Churches, in Jefferson County, East Tennessee, to March 1, 1897.

Having accepted a call to the pastorate of the Second Church of Jonesboro, East Tennessee, I entered on this work March 4, 1897.

Summary: From June 1, 1890, to Aug. 1, 1900, I have preached 915 sermons, made 4,400 pastoral visits, married 20 couples, attended 57 funerals, baptized 76 persons, received to membership in the church, by letter 40, on examination 120. Total, 160. I have conducted eight series of evangelistic meetings for my brother ministers. Since October, 1891, I have been a trustee of Maryville College. Since May, 1892, a trustee

of New Market Presbyterian Academy. Chairman of Committee on Colleges and Academies for the Presbytery of Union from 1892 to 1897. Chairman of the Committee on Sunday School Work for the Presbytery of Holston since April, 1897. President of Jefferson County Sunday School Convention from 1893 to 1895. President of New Market Bible Society from 1893 to 1897. Chaplain to Sons of Veterans, Department of Alabama and Tennessee, 1892 and 1893. On the staff of Commander William Good, of Greenville, East Tennessee.

On June 30, 1897, I was married in Maryville to Miss Agnes Brown Clemens. Miss Clemens' home was with her widowed mother in Maryville. She graduated from Maryville College in the class of 1886; spent the winter of 1889-90 at the College of Music, Cincinnati. From 1890 to 1893 she was teacher of music in Maryville College. In June, 1893, she accepted the position of teacher in the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, and organist in Chicago Avenue Church. This position she kept for two years, and in the meantime studying music under some of the best teachers of Chicago. In September, 1895, she again took up her work as music teacher in Maryville College, resigning this position in May, 1897. After our marriage we began house-keeping in Jonesboro in rented property, which we occupied for two years. In the meantime the church bought a most desirable lot and erected a suitable manse, into which we moved July 10, 1899. We have one daughter, Mary Hart Eakin, born Feb. 9, 1899.

I spent the month of August, 1899, at Winona Lake, Ind., being a member of the Tennessee Synodical Quartette, which assisted in the music of the Winona Assembly and Bible Conference during that month. The quartette is composed of Revs. John S. Eakin, John B. Creswell, John G. Newman and Herman A. Goff, all members of the Synod of Tennessee.

The past year has been uneventful in pulpit and pastoral work. Since January I have acted as chorister in our Sunday School. A new hymn book has been introduced, the school has learned the music readily and sing heartily. The Presbytery of Holston, at the spring meeting, elected me moderator, and also a commissioner to the General Assembly, which met in St. Louis, Mo., May 17, 1900. It was my privilege to be present at all the sessions of the Assembly and to participate in its work.

While in St. Louis I was kindly entertained in the home of my uncle, Rev. C. C. Hart, of Webster Groves. Previous to this

visit our acquaintance had been only through correspondence. But I am thankful that I was permitted to know him and his household personally and to listen to his entertaining reminiscence of his early history and experiences in fifty years of ministry, and to get wisdom and strength from his fatherly counsel. The memory of my visit with him in his home, and the personal acquaintance with relatives whom I had never seen, will ever be gratefully cherished. I should be glad to be a minister so long, so useful and with so beautiful an old age.

JOHN S. EAKIN.

Jonesboro, East Tennessee, August, 1900.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF REV. EDWARD HART PENCE, D. D.

I was born in Columbus, Ind., April 10, 1868, the fag end of a family of ten. The supply of names had been somewhat reduced, so they called me Edward Hart, after my mother's brother; an honor which I did not appreciate as I should have done while young, but which I have come to feel more and more. My earliest days were spent in the old seat of my nativity. My earliest ambition was to swim, which ambition rotated annually with one of equal ardor, to skate; both of which were early realized. At six I went to school; plodded for twelve years; failed often enough to teach me the necessity of hard work, and was graduated without honor at Columbus High School in 1886. A tremendous elocutionary spasm at graduation, together with a complimentary of my brother George to the miserableness of my handwriting, nearly forced me into the law as a manifest destination. I had long cherished an aspiration to be a doctor—ever since the doctor pulled the lad of five from the jaws of the grave. Then the inheritance of very much of my father's passion for mechanics nearly drove me into mechanical engineering as a calling. The law won, on the persuasion of two brothers in that profession, and in July, 1886, I went to Denver, Col., where I expected to attend the Denver University and eventually practice law. From September to Christmas sufficed to prove that it were wiser to return to Indiana and study at Hanover, where I matriculated January, 1887, entering the sopho-

more class. In the same class was a young lady, who is now the mother of my children. It was not "love at first sight," happily, else I might have failed to pass some more. Albeit, two years' association in a chemical laboratory developed and consummated other than chemical affinities. My wife insists that I mention certain oratorical triumphs while in college, and also that she finally took me because I was so smart, which compliment I would fain reciprocate. During the senior year came the decision to study for the ministry, abandoning a cherished, and as I supposed, a confirmed purpose to practice law; entering McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, September, 1889.

During the two following summers I supplied small churches at Shakopee and Eden Prairie, Minn. Graduated at McCormick April, 1892, and went to Georgetown, Col. Was settled and began as stated supply there May 1, 1892.

In June went back to Hanover to bring my bride, Jessie Archer, daughter of William and Orma L. Archer, and classmate in college. The service at Georgetown was one of spiritual and mental delight. In October, 1893, was called to Boulder, Col. At the same time I held a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Janesville, Wis. The latter was accepted and entered upon service in November, 1893, being installed Jan. 22, 1894. Nearly six and a half years witnessed a steady growth in the church. In that time there have been about twelve accessions at each quarterly communion. Of details, there is nothing aside from the ordinary to relate.

We have three children, viz: David William, born July 6, 1893; Jessie Norma, born July 9, 1895; Edna Louisa, born Feb. 14, 1898.

E. H. PENCE.

Janesville, Wis., October, 1899.

ADDENDA.

REV. E. H. PENCE.

The above was written a year ago, and knowing that important events in the ministry of Mr. Pence had occurred in the meantime, I applied for additional notes. But his modesty suggested: "There is little more of special interest to write. But I may say that my pastorate in Janesville was of peculiar sweet-

ness to me. At the very close six children were baptized and at the last communion, March 1, we received twenty members. The last year we were especially blessed. More were received on profession than in any other church in Madison Presbytery."

In February, 1900, unknown to Mr. Pence, a committee of two from Fort Street Presbyterian Church of Detroit, Mich., heard him preach, morning and evening. On returning home, the church, on March 6, issued a unanimous call for his services as pastor. He and his wife visited the Fort Street Church, spent two Sabbaths, when he resigned his pastorate at Janesville and accepted the call to Fort Street Church and entered this new field of labor April 1, and a few weeks later was installed as pastor. Fort Street is a down-town church, with all the possibilities of contact with a large constituency. The total accessions to the church during the first four or five months were about sixty. In a note he says: "For no assignable or obvious reason known to me, Beloit College, Wisconsin, in June, 1900, conferred on me the degree of Doctor of Divinity."

Wishing to obtain further information, I wrote to the Sessions of Mr. Pence's previous pastorates. The following is from Georgetown, Col.: "In answer to your inquiry, I can say Mr. Pence displayed from the start great fitness for his work and ability to care for a much larger church and field than ours. The call that came to another field was, therefore, not a surprise, but was a cause of sincere regret to all Georgetown people. There is perhaps only one secret of success in the Christian ministry—the possession of the companionship and aid of the Holy Spirit, together with natural qualities, scholarly attainments, industry, devotion and Christian spirit; with all of which Mr. Pence seemed to be thoroughly possessed. His people saw in him a high purpose. Himself convinced of the worth and power of the gospel, he determined that others should know and believe it. The message that he had to deliver was always logical, illuminated with happy illustrations and sometimes with a sparkle of humor, and carrying with it his own definition of eloquence, "that which makes people do something." This church has probably not had a more successful minister than Mr. Pence, nor one who so fully captured the hearts of the people. It is due to add that if there was any lack in his completeness, it was fully supplied in his lovely companion, who, by her amiable qualities, endeared herself to us all.

The writer feels that Mr. Pence has a real history in making, and that he will prove himself worthy of any honors that the church may confer upon him.

MARCUS WHEELER,

"Clerk of Session.

The following is from Janesville, Wis.:

"Rev. C. C. Hart: In answer to your inquiries: Mr. Pence is an able, consecrated preacher, a faithful pastor, kind and genial in his intercourse with men, broad and charitable in his thoughts and deeds. Original, versatile and pertinent in his preaching and conversation, rich in thought and diction, always challenging attention by the matter and manner of his message. His mind is rarely constituted; poetical and imaginative, in its gift of adornment, penetrating to the core of a subject, clear in its analysis and felicitous in its sympathetic touch. He did good work in our church and in our city at large. His love and solicitude went out in all helpful ways to the poor, unfortunate or sorrowing.

Very truly yours,

"EDWARD RUGER, Elder."

The following is from the Clerk of Session:

"Rev. C. C. Hart: Yours of September 10 received. Concerning the ministry of Rev. E. H. Pence in our church, the records show that during his pastorate here there were added on profession 155, and by letter 104.

M. H. LOVERHILL,

"Clerk of Session."

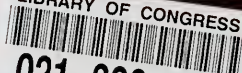
NOTE—For the above addenda Dr. Pence is in no wise responsible. A few sentences marked "———" were garbled from a note marked "not for print." My apology for writing to the sessions of his former pastorates is this: I believed all our friends would wish to know more of the early ministry of Mr. Pence than he had given in his sketch. If I have violated good taste I take the blame wholly on myself.—C. C. Hart.







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